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OAS SPECIAL SESSION CONTINUES IN CARTAGENA

Colombia Urges Mediation Role

PA031318 Paris AFP in Spanish 2227 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Augusto Ramirez, Colombian foreign minister and chairman of the 14th special OAS assembly, today invoked here the political will of the member states to achieve peace in the hemisphere through an enlivening of this continental forum. "The raison d'etre of this organization is peace on our continent," said Ramirez, reiterating that in order to achieve this purpose it is necessary to revise the juridical instruments available to the OAS.

"If these mechanisms are nonexistent or deficient, the work of the organization becomes impossible or difficult," he said, stressing the urgent need to reach consensus at this meeting with regard to the amendments proposed by Colombia. Consequently, the Colombian foreign minister said he believes that the study of the amendments proposed by his government must not be prolonged. He warned: "We are faced with the urgent need to assume an unpostponable commitment to respond to the clamor of the whole continent."

He explained that in order to do so, the OAS must be given instruments guaranteeing it a capacity to mediate conflicts on the continent, such as a plan aimed at concluding a treaty on the peaceful settlement of controversies which will be submitted within the framework of this meeting. "We trust that this instrument will emerge from here transformed into a treaty for peaceful settlements, which we now lack," Ramirez said.

Insisting on the need for a peaceful continent, the Colombian diplomat urged the American governments to respect the principle of self-determination of peoples and to accept ideological pluralism. In addition, he criticized the arms race in which some countries in the region are engaged and demanded an amendment to the OAS Charter whereby its members will attempt to achieve "an effective limitation of armaments," and devote more resources to economic and social development.

He also asked that the OAS secretary general be assigned new functions not limited to simple administrative activities. "The new concept of his functions implies a recognition of his legal and political capacity to take action to mediate controversies, Ramirez stressed, adding: "Our essential task is to turn the Permanent Council and the secretary general into authentic peace mechanisms."

He also asked that greater importance be given to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and a more universal character to the OAS. "We are convinced that the structure of the OAS must reflect this vehement desire for coexistence, solidarity, and human strength," the foreign minister said. He expressed confidence that a consensus will be reached with regard to the amendments proposed by Colombia within the framework of this meeting.

Betancur, Baena Soares Cited

FL031445 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, Dec 3, CANA -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has urged the Organisation of American States (OAS), to open the way to the return of Cuba to full membership in the inter-American organization, and for the admission of Canada as well as Caribbean Community members Belize and Guyana.

The call came as he addressed the 14th special session of the general assembly of the OAS which opened here yesterday.

Speaking before delegations from 31 OAS countries in this historic Caribbean sea resort in Colombia, Betancur underscored that the OAS is a visible phenomenon and said that proof of that was its absence from major regional confrontations such as the Central American crisis and the external debt problem. He strongly defended the reform of the OAS and said universalization in which each member would respect the right of other countries to self-government would be a major step in that direction.

In his address to the three-day special session called to study the reform of the basic instruments of the OAS, its secretary general, Brazilian diplomat Joao Clemente Baena Soares, underscored that peace-making in our hemisphere is not an utopian exercise...it is feasible and, moreover, it is an unavoidable responsibility.

Nevertheless, he said, peace requires action in the form of solidarity and cooperation among nations. The peace desired is not one of passive or submissive conduct instead, it is a dynamic and vigorous convergence of wills whose logical outcome is peace and progress for each country, justice and happiness for each people and dignity and self-fulfillment for every citizen.

Baena Soares indicated, however, that backwardness and poverty thwart present action and future hopes in virtually every one of our countries. External debt, inflationary pressure, resources constraints, unemployment -- all of these represent different aspects of the one essential problem that must be solved -- that of development. Without a climate of understanding and a spirit of solidarity, we cannot possibly ward off social disaster with the speed required by today's critical circumstances.

The OAS secretary general also emphasized that the present thrusts of the inter-American dialogue, whose first step has been a review of the basic instruments of the organization, may now lead us to hold a conference of chiefs of state and heads of government within our organization, which is the proper political forum. It will be the wise decision that the foreign ministers take here that will determine the destiny of the OAS, its political stature and its means of action, Baena Soares concluded.

Argentina Supports Reforms

PA030446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0142 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Argentina appealed today for the consolidation of democracy in America and also announced its support for Colombia's proposal to improve the OAS. Speaking at the first session of the OAS special assembly being held in Colombian Caribbean port, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said his delegation "will do its best to improve the OAS' functions and norms." However, he said that this forum is not the most adequate to discuss the conflicts currently troubling the hemisphere, such as the foreign debt, the Central American problem, and continental integration.

Referring to his concurrence with the Colombian Government on the need to improve the OAS, Caputo said that in order to make the best of the political effort to reach this objective, "we must revise the instruments of the system and improve them, updating some mechanisms to make them more effective."

Caputo acknowledged that all these objectives cannot be fully achieved if they are not accompanied by a consolidation of the democratic system in the hemisphere. "We hope that this principle is included and definitely stressed in the introduction of this document," Caputo added.

"In addition to admitting that representative democracy is the only system in which man can fulfill himself, we think it is necessary to make an adequate and significant reference in the charter of the organizations and institutions in charge of defending and promoting human rights," Caputo said. Therefore, Caputo suggested the establishment of sanctions for members of the OAS that commit "serious and repeated violations of the principle of nonintervention and of human rights."

"This dual struggle is also a struggle for peace and security on our continent," Caputo said. In this respect, he urged the American governments to cooperate fully and support efforts to strengthen democracy and freedom in the region. Regarding olombia's specific proposals, he mentioned the one about giving the OAS secretary general broader functions so that he has the necessary powers to effectively help the OAS political organizations. "We want the OAS to fulfill efficiently its cooperation objectives in the economic, social, educational, scientific, technological, and cultural fields," Caputo said, giving strong support to Colombia's reformist proposals.

Chile Rejects Terrorism

PY031453 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Chile has expressed its rejectionof terrorism at the annual assembly of the Organization of American States, OAS, which is being held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle voiced this rejection during his speech as the first speaker at the assembly. Del Valle also pointed out the importance of the peace and friendship treaty signed by Chile and Argentina and the accord with Peru, which fully implements the articles of the 1929 Treaty.

[Begin Del Valle recording] This scourge has become universal and already afflicts many countries. Fanatical individuals indoctrinated and financially and logistically supported by countries which claim to belong to the civilized international community leave behind them a trail of murders and sufferings that generally hurt innocent people. Mr President, from this rostrum Chile voices its most vigorous rejection of all types of terrorist violence. It is imperative that we take urgent steps toward finding a global solution to terrorism, which is a social evil which undermines civilized coexistence and the normal development of our peoples. [end recording]

In his 14-page speech, Del Valle also said that the best way to give new vigor to the OAS is to fully use its existing mechanisms with total faithfulness to the principles and purposes of the charter. Del Valle also said that the problems which affect the southern hemisphere are numerous. As an example he mentioned the most serious problem, the foreign debt, noting that the debt is hindering the political, social, and economic development of the region.

Wagner Proposes Consultation Mechanism

PA030412 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0232 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 2 Dec (REUTER) -- Peru suggested here today that the time has come to establish an informal consultation mechanism to discuss the great matters of common interest to the Latin American and Caribbean countries, without the participation of the United States. Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner told the OSA General Assembly that a new hemispheric reality is emphasizing the contradications emanating from the political imbalance that prevails in the organization. Wagner maintained that the imbalance raises an unpostponable task for the countries of the hemisphere to redraft their political actions so as to make democratic inter-Americanism a reality.

"It does not imply doing without the United States, whose presence in the OAS is demanded by geography and realities of coexistence, as well as historic solidarity" with Latin America, he said. Wagner said that the idea instead is to exclude from the inter-American system "any types of imperialist practices that divide instead of unite and violate basic principles" of the OAS Charter.

With that purpose, Wagner added, Peru believes that "the time has come to establish within the Latin American and Caribbean countries an informal consultation mechanism to discuss the great matters of common interest that are discussed in the organization as the best way of uniting positions among the countries that are south of the Rio Grande..."

Wagner added that Peru is aware that the problems stemming from the unjust structures of international relations cannot be resolved within the OAS. He said, however, that on recognizing their limitation the countries can obtain, if they so choose, to have the rules of conduct on peaceful coexistence be observed effectively, "without omissions or subterfuges, as occurs in the measures that are now applied to one of our brothers, Nicaragua, and which critically affect the possibilities of a peaceful solution."

Wagner also referred to the problem of indeptedness and appealed to the OAS to assume a more dynamic role to seek solution to the economic crisis affecting the region. Wagner said that that inevitably implies recognizing the political nature of the debt and putting an end to treating the issue only as a financial or commercial problem and recognizing at the same time the imbalances in North-South relations. "We believe that the OAS must not only be a scenario for charges, but should become a forum for the analysis of certain aspects of the problem to aid in finding a solution," Wagner noted.

Sepulveda Endorses Reform

PA040344 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2024 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Today Mexico formally asked for "an overall change in the OAS organization, based on the indissoluble relationship between democracy, peace, and development." In a speech during the second session of the 14th special OAS meeting, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said that the revitalization of the OAS presupposes also the abandonment of the "narrow view of a nationalism with an autarkic nature which, deep down, is alien to the solidarity that links us with other developing countries. Hence the urgent need to avoid the alleged conflicts of jurisdiction in international and regional forums. This choice is a sovereign power which the states reserve for themselves in order to exercise it as best suits their interests."

Sepulveda said that it is indispensable to include in the OAS Charter the collective security principles set forth by the protocol of amendments to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). "This includes the limitation of its application to aggressions against the TIAR member-states, specifying its territorial extension and eliminating the dangerous concept of an aggression that does not occur as an armed attack."

Sepulveda added: "In addition, my country appreciates the initiatives aimed at modernizing the regional organization's institutions. We pay special attention to the suggestion to revise the secretary general's role and the Permament Council's functions, particularly in settling controversies politically. In the framework of an economic security system, it is necessary to indicate the consultation and negotiation duties set forth in the organization's resolutions."

He said: The Central American crisis "implies responsibility for all countries. The conflict in the area threatens peace, development, and political and social stability in the hemisphere. The endless warmongering is a factor that endangers the future of inter-American relations, severely affecting regional security."

In conclusion, he said: "The time has come for reason to prevail. By this we understand the need to reconcile legitimate interests and ensure respect for international law for the good of all. Countries in conflict and those that have influence in the area must yield in some respects in order to achieve that which is essential."

He also said that the Contadora Group "makes continued efforts in a mediation that scrupulously exclusdes any partiality or preference. Hence we proposed to the Central American governments an overall, balanced accord that includes their genuine aspirations and concerns. We are fully convinced that, in a fine balance between duties and rights, the Contadora document contains equitable political and security commitments. Should these commitments be accepted, they would lay the foundations for peace and fruitful regional cooperation."

Venezuela Supports Restructuring

PA040122 Paris AFP in Spanish 2158 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, addressing the 14th extraordinary assembly of the OAS, said that Latin America is running out of excuses to avoid facing its political, social, and economic problems. Consequently, I urge the governments of the hemisphere to examine sincerely their willingness to center their efforts around the region's most critical problems, such as the maintenance of peace and security, which are threatened in Central America, and the continent's extemely "serious" economic situation.

"Either we reform our societies, democratize our institutions, and establish integrated cooperation mechanisms, or we will not become the progressives of the future," Consalvi said, adding that the OAS is equal to its members. The Venezuelan foreign minister agreed with Colombia regarding assigning "broader" functions to the general secretary so that the organization can fulfill a role more in keeping with the hemisphere's current problems. He also supported the proposed reforms of the organization's inter-American treaty on peaceful solutions, better known as the "Bogota Pact."

Consalvi joined the majority of foreign ministers who have spoken so far at this extraordinary OAS meeting and have stressed the need to defend continental democracy.

I feel, he said, that political democracy is not an end in itself, but a mechanism to achieve social and economic democracy, and I urge the governments of the hemisphere to steer their actions in that direction.

Consalvi complained that, contrary to expectations in response to continental misfortunes and crises, instead of uniting their efforts and willingness, the states have adopted individualistic and selfish positions. "Let us not deceive ourselves: This is the reason for the crisis," Consalvi said, stressing that "we must come to an agreement regarding the structure we want for or can assign to our organization. This is perhaps the most important issue and therefore the most difficult."

In the end Venezuela, as well as some other countries, supported giving the OAS a more universal character. Consalvi stated in this regard that "we must be aware of the attitude changes necessary to internationalize the organization."

Caribbean States Press for Change

PA040309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Today several Caribbean states began an offensive against Article 8 of the OAS Charter, which bars admission of states which have recently achieved their independence, such as Belize or Guyana. The article in question states that countries which before 1964 were the object of territorial disputes with other countries -- whether these countries belong to the OAS or not -- cannot be admitted to the OAS.

This principle is applied chiefly to Belize and Guyana, former British colonies which belong to the United Nations but which are the object of territorial claims by Guatemala and Venezuela, respectively. The Bahamas and Grenada representatives labeled this article "anachronistic." The Bahamas believes that this is "a discriminatory and unacceptable anomaly."

Trinidad and Tobago Representative James O'Neill said that "all the independent American states which belong to the United Nations should be able to join the OAS with full rights if they so wish."

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade reacted to this move by reaffirming his country's rights over Belize; he rejected "firmly and strongly any amendment to Article 8."

Contadora Discussed

PA040321 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0034 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Today the Central American crisis and the Contadora Group's peace efforts became two of the main topics during the second session of the 14th special OAS meeting. Early today the Contadora foreigr ministers -- Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela -- and the Latin American support group formed by the Uruguayan, Argentine, Brazilian,and Peruvian foreign ministers met to examine the area situation and analyze the progress achieved toward signing the document for peace and Central American development.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi did not attend the session. Instead he attended a working breakfast with Elliot Abrams, assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Consalvi said: "There is no crisis in the Contadora Group. At least for the time being we will not please the adversaries of the peace process in Central America."

The foreign ministers announced their determination to keep to the original draft resolution for peace in Central America that was presented to the UN secretary general and that caused tension in the group when Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama withdrew the document that had been sent by Mexico. The draft resolution defines the practical aspects of military exercises in the region and bilateral negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua.

The document reaffirms the Latin American peoples' right to self-determination, urges the conflicting parties to resume negotiations for a final accord, and exhorts the area governments to settle their discrepancies peacefully. In addition, the document asks the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments to resume talks to normalize their relations. It also asks the states with ties and interests in the area to refrain from all actions that could defeat peace and cooperation.

This session followed one yesterday in which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz participated. According to reports tonight in Cartagena, during yesterday's session Shultz appeared reluctant regarding any compromise that could ensure the Sandinist regime's existence. He argued that his country knows that Nicaragua is not willing to abide by the accords. This stance was reiterated today by Abrams, who said that the United States will continue its policy toward Nicaragua "until our pressure achieves the desired results."

Commenting on the U.S. stance, Allan Wagner, the Peruvian foreign minister, told DPA: "The agressiveness of the United States does not facilitate dialogue." Wagner also said that, during the session Shultz used "verbal pyrotechnics that do not help at all toward a peaceful solution to the Central American problem." Finally, Wagner added that Washington's policy against Nicaragua hampers the possibility for a speedy, negotiated solution.

Bendana Reacts to Shultz' Charges

PA040252 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. and Nicaraguan representatives are attending the OAS assembly. Relations between the two countries are tense. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has departed, leaving behind a serious accusation which, according to him, was commented upon by President Betancur: Nicaragua is helping the M-19 [19 April Movement]. Nicaragua has undermined the OAS assembly in Cartagena with its representation by Foreign Ministry Secretary Alejandro Bendana. To fill the diplomatic void a little, Nora Astorga -- the woman the United States refused to accept as ambassador to Washington -- has been asked to go to Cartagena immediately.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What response will your country give Colombia regarding statements to the effect that Nicaragua supports the M-19?

[Bendana] As far as we know, this statement was made only by the U.S. secretary of state. Therefore, it falls upon the United States to explain to the Colombian Government why it is making these accusations, why it believes it has the right to speak for Colombia. The Colombian Government has never complained to us. [end recording]

Proof of the statement that Nicaragua helps the M-19 is that some of the arms left behind by the guerrillas during the attack on the Palace of Justice are the same that Venezuela gave the Sandinists to fight the Anastasio Somoza regime. It is recalled that in February 1982 Colombia broke diplomatic relations with Cuba because of a very similar incident. At the time it was said that Colombian guerrilla groups received support from Havana.

TANA Denounces 'U.S. Maneuver'

PA030318 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America [TANA] has denounced the U.S. Administration's maneuver of using Colombia and Ecuador at the 14th OAS Conference. TANA Executive Secretary Freddy Balzan has reported that the amendments that those two countries are attempting to introduce into the OAS Charter do not favor Latin America but only strengthen the United States' position. Balzan said that all these maneuvers plus U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' recent clandestine visits to several Latin American countries are proof of what Commander Che Guevara denounced many years ago when he said that the OAS was a ministry of North American colonialism on the continent. Balzan called on the peoples of the continent to close ranks against these diplomatic maneuvers of the U.S. Administration and added that though it is true that Colombia has changed its position on peace, its people are on the path of war, and more than 100,000 signatures are being gathered at this moment to protest the government's policy.

[Begin recording] [Balzan] TANA's Executive Secretariat wishes to denounce Washington's plan to attempt to ratify the shameful role that the United States has given the OAS from the day it was founded. On this occasion two countries, Colombia and Ecuador, members of the Latin American community, have allowed themselves to be used to introduce amendments that, far from strengthening that organization and its struggle for Latin American unity, serve exclusively to justify the repeated aggressions that all the Latin American peoples and the peoples of the world have repeatedly condemned.

Very shortly we will all commemorate the 155th anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator. This anniversary will be commemorated in Colombia, where he died on 17 December 1930. On the occasion of this anniversary, we wish to denounce these maneuvers, which consist of presenting a report in the name of the Contadora Group that, far from ratifying its mediating role as an instrument of peace in Central America, only ratifies the actions the United States is demanding against Nicaragua.

George Shultz and other State Department officials have recently and clandestinely visited several Central American countries -- Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica -- to convince these nations that they must be the instruments of aggression against Nicaragua, allowing the future U.S. intervention. Latin American countries must be alerted to these new maneuvers of North American diplomacy and denounce in Bogota the shameful role that the United States has given to OAS.

We believe that if the OAS wishes to become a real instrument, with its secretary general having the same moral authority that the UN secretary general has, then it does not necessarily have to amend its Charter. All it must do is denounce before the world the interventionist attitude of the United States, not only in Nicaragua and Central America but in all of Latin America.

This would immediately win them the moral authority they are seeking. The OAS must become the spokesman for Latin American countries and not for Washington's and (?Wall Street's) interests.

[Question] How would you analyze the correlation of forces within the OAS?

[Balzan] Unfortunately there is a group of countries with a worthy, patriotic and nationalist position. [Sentence as heard] These countries will oppose these maneuvers. But the majority of the Latin American countries, indebted to the United States and other developed capitalist countries, unfortunately will follow their orders. We cannot build up high hopes, nor can we be pessimists. We will have to wait until the meeting has ended. However, everything leads us to think that the United States will once again impose its will within the core of that organization. [end recording]

CONTADORA, SUPPORT GROUPS MEET IN CARTAGENA

PA031747 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena de Indias (Colombia), 3 Dec (EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and its Support Group, who are currently in this Caribbean Colombian city attending the 14th OAS assembly session, today reached an agreement on common actions to achieve peace in Central America. This was announced by the Colombian, Panamanian, and Brazilian foreign ministers following a breakfast work session conducted by the two groups in which differences preventing the signing of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America were ironed out.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias said: Because no consensus was reached regarding the resolution we presented at the United Nations, we wanted to harmonize the Contadora, Support, and Central American groups. He added: An agreement has been reached by which all of the amendments and reforms proposed by the Central American group modifying the original document will be considered so that a consensus can be achieved when it is presented and approved at the United Nations.

Abadia Arias reiterated that arms control and military maneuvers in the region are the obstacles that really prevent the signing of the final document. However, we are sure that with political willingness an agreement can be reached in this regard, he concluded.

For his part, Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, representing the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), said: We are willing to collaborate in the solution of the Central American conflict, and therefore, we are trying to achieve a negotiated solution. I trust that peace will be acheived, said Setubal, adding that the Contadora and Support Groups are working together in perfect harmony.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo described the work performed as common actions carried out by the Contadora and Support Groups, which have agreed on immediate steps to accelerate the negotiating process in Central America. Ramirez Ocampo confirmed that the Contadora and Support Groups will adopt a common stance at the United Nations and expressed optimism regarding the peace process, despite the complex setbacks experienced during the negotiations.

Ramirez Ocampo also announced that tomorrow, prior to the third working session of the OAS meeting, the Contadora and Support Groups will meet with the Central American foreign ministers to inform them of the results of their conciliatory efforts in the region.

Further on Contadora Talks

PA032011 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Report by Margarita Mesa]

[Excerpt] The Central American topic was discussed today when the Contadora Group and the Support Group met for a breakfast meeting. The foreign ministers discussed the two resolutions taken to the United Nations. One resolution was presented by Mexico and the other by the other three countries. Within this framework Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner reported the existence of what he described as U.S. verbal fireworks.

[Begin recording] [Wagner] Peru's willingness to give full support to the Contadora Group has been shown in our metings. In addition, the Contadora Group's unity and strength to continue with this peace process have also been shown.

[Mesa] Did you discuss the verbal fireworks [words indistinct]?

[Wagner] It is not worthwhile to speak of fireworks [words indistinct].

[Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor] We reached a clear consensus of the eight countries. We reached a consensus as to what actions we must take within the OAS and how we will proceed.

[Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo] We received information; we made comments. In sum, we found a friendly climate, as usual. It is a climate that is very practical and productive.

[Mesa] What about the problem found with the two resolutions to the United Nations?

[Caputo] We are studying this.

[Mesa] But there is still no consensus?

[Caputo] We are studying it. There is always a consensus among us on these topics.

[Mesa] The Peruvian foreign minister said this morning that a verbal fireworks display is underway in regard to Central America. What do you think of that?

[Caputo] I think that is occurring, but the problem is that fireworks sometimes burn one or the other. [end recording]

The current trend in the meeting so far is to accept a greater political power for the OAS secretary general, but no consensus has been reached on letting everyone participate in this forum and punishing those who violate the principle of non-intervention. Today, the OAS meeting continued discussing the 53 points to be covered by this special forum. The meeting took place with fewer protocol activities and less security.

Nicaragua's Astorga To Attend Meetings

PA031955 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1901 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 3 Dec (DPA) — Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga was urgently (?ordered) by the Managua government to travel to Cartagena and head her country's delegation to the 14th special assembly of OAS foreign ministers. The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister will represent her country tomorrow at the meeting of the Contadora Group (Venezuela, Colombia, Panaman, and Mexico) and the Central American foreign ministers who will again discuss the controversial text of the document document for peace and development in the region.

The absence of Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who is visiting the Far East, forced the Managua government to appoint Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of the Nicarguan Foreign Ministry, as representative of the Sandinist government in Cartagena. Yesterday Bendana held a bitter discussion with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when the latter reiterated his charges of Nicaraguan Government support for the guerrilla groups that operate on the continent, including the 19 April Movement of Colombia.

The Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, who had been appointed by the Sandinist government as ambassador to the United States, was unable to take up that post when the government of President Ronald Reagan refused to grant her entry into that country more than 1 year ago.

SELA'S ALEGRETT URGES AREA COOPERATION

FL291859 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, Nov 29, CANA -- Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) Sebastian Alegrett today urged member countries to strengthen and intensify cooperation and coordination as a means of confronting the economic crisis facing the region. He was reporting to delegates of SELA's 25 member countries attending the 11th meeting here of the Latin American Council, the major decision-making organ of the grouping.

The serious economic situation faced by Latin America and the Caribbean has worsened due to natural disasters occurring in the region, the most significant of which are the more recent ones in Mexico and Colombia, Alegrett said. These tragic events have appealed to mankind's feelings of solidarity and have tested the capacity for cooperation at a time when multilateral actions face an acute crisis. He went on: For this reason, the 11th Council should conclude with an intensification of multilateral action and regional cooperation and coordination in cases of common interest, whether of an economic, political or social nature.

6 December Meeting Previewed

FL032220 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Caracas, Dec 3, CANA -- Three Caricom countries so far — Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago -- have confirmed they will attend this week's two day ministerial meeting in Venezuela of the Latin American economic system (SELA), the organization announced.

A SELA statement said the agenda for what will be the 11th Latin American council meeting opening December 6 is intended to produce an exhaustive evaluation of SELA's first 10 years and its prospects, an analysis of Latin America within the international context and the approval of the final report of the preparatory meeting of the council being held in Caracas from November 27 to December 4.

Venezuela President Dr Jaime Lusinchi will officially open this week's conference, and SELA said that to date 17 ministers and vice-ministers of foreign affairs in the region have confirmed their attendance.

The other countries known to be coming are: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Suriname, Uruguay and Venezuela. SELA sources said the high level of the delegations will make the meeting the most important event held by the body in its 10 years of existence.

In addition to the Venezuelan head of state, the Cuban delegate, in his capacity as chairman of the council and the permanent secretary of SELA, Ambassador Sebastian Alegrett, are also down to speak at the opening ceremony.

Before that, the ministers and heads of delegation of the 25 member countries will meet to approve the agenda and organize the work of the council. At the ministerial meeting, the foreign minister of Uruguay, Enrique Iglesias, in his capacity as secretary of the Cartagena Consensus, will submit a report of the group's efforts to solve the problem of the region's indebtedness.

Addresses will be given the foreign ministers attending the meeting, and by the founder of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Argentinian economist Raul Prebisch.

Reports will also be presented on the role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in the debt crisis and international trading prospects in the light of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, SELA said.

The council's deliberations will end on Saturday with the highest authorities of SELA laying a wreath at the Panteon Nacional (National Pantheon) on the occasion of SELA's 10 anniversary.

AIR FORCE CHIEF SAYS 1985 OBJECTIVES FULFILLED

PY031441 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1219 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Santa Fe, 3 Dec (TELAM) -- Major General Ernesto Crespo, chief of staff of the Argentine Air Force, said today that the Armed Forces have no debts, adding that the objectives set for 1985 have been fulfilled 100 percent. The Air Force chief of staff presided over the installation of the new commander for air operations at the 3d Air Brigade headquartered in Reconquista, 350 km north of Buenos Aires.

Speaking to Reconquista TV Channel 4, Gen Crespo said that the Armed Forces are helping to find solutions to the country's problems. He added: We plan to reorganize the Cordoba materiel complex in order to demilitarize the factory and turn it into something productive for the country. Crespo added that there are some 20 projects under study in which national and foreign companies could cooperate.

Gen Crespo presided at a ceremony at the 3d Air Brigade marking the installation of Brigadier General Nelsi Natalio Juan Rodoni as the new commander for operations. Gen Rodoni replaces Brigadier General Vion Carlos Yoca.

DETAINED COLONEL AUTHORIZED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY030057 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0026 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (TELAM) -- The government today granted the option to leave the country to Colonel Pascual Oscar Guerrieri, who had been detained under the provisions of Decree 2070-85. The decree ordered the arrest of Guerrieri -- along with five other active and retired officers and six civilians -- on charges of involvement in alleged (?destabilizing) activities.

The executive branch today issued Decree 2287, which states that the decision to allow Guerrieri to leave the national territory was made under Article 23 of the National Constitution. The decree concludes by stating that the executive branch has thus upheld a petition lodged by Guerrieri to exercise his option to leave the country.

Officer Ordered Released

PY032306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2125 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (NA) -- The 2d Criminal and Correctional Appellate Court of Buenos Aires today ordered the release of Captain Leopoldo Cao, who was among the 12 people detained by the executive branch on charges of involvement in a plot to disrupt public order. The court thus upheld a petition by Cao's defense to take the case to the Supreme Court for revision. The court also notified the executive branch -- the Interior Ministry and the Defense Ministry -- that Cao's freedom cannot be restricted under decree 2070-85 whereby the executive branch, exercising the powers created under the state of siege instituted through a previous decree, ordered the detention of the 12 people allegedly involved in a plot.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL REPORTS ON TALKS WITH VOLCKER

PY022348 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Nov 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Economic Coordination Secretary Adolfo Canitrot has said that Argentina will request $3 billion under the Baker Plan if it agrees to take part in it. He noted, however, that "Argentina will not open its economy, at least not while European countries continue to practice protectionism." Canitrot said several topics related to the Baker Plan had been discussed with U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker. He reiterated that "the plan will first be tested with Mexico, particularly because of the serious Mexican situation." Speaking on the domestic situation, Canitrot said the 1986 deficit "will be less than 4 percent of the GDP." Canitrot made these remarks at the end of a 2-hour meeting with Volcker.

After the meeting, Volcker said he had observed remarkable progress in Argentina and, in response to a question, he said that "the banks of the North and the South share the same interests: They are all interested in making Latin American grow because everyone will be better off if there is greater growth," which will also enable Latin American countries to repay their debts.

Canitrot meanwhile said that at the meeting "we reviewed everthing Volcker could tell us about the Baker Plan and the type of relations with the IMF and the World Bank that the Plan would require." Canitrot said "the meeting was primarily designed to clarify some aspects related to ways of implementing the plan and how the IMF will deal with the World Bank and with those banks participating in the plan." He added: "I don't believe Volcker is ready to give us all the answers."

Asked about reports that Argentina had requested a $3-billion loan at the meeting with Volcker, Canitrot said: "No, we had talked about that amount with U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary David C. Mulford as an approximate figure for starting discussions." Asked whether they had talked about conditions for obtaining these loans, Canitrot said: "At no time did we talk about political conditions. The issue now stands as follows: We all know about the usual IMF conditions regarding fiscal goals, foreign trade goals, and monetary goals." Canitrot added that "regarding loans from the World Bank, the question here is what can be done, either through projects or sectoral support, but we could not discuss this topic at length with Volcker."

Canitrot said they had conveyed "their concern to Volcker over some conditions on tax policies. Volcker gave us a very realistic answer: This matter must be negotiated with the World Bank when each loan is negotiated."

Asked whether Argentina had already joined the Baker Plan, Canitrot said: "The plan has not yet reached the stage where we could decide whether we should join it." Canitrot s d: "We want to refinance as much of our foreign debt as possible. We can do this either through the front door, through direct negotiations with our creditor countries, or through the back door, postponing payments as we did last year. We would prefer to use the front door."

Canitrot said he believes the Baker Plan will first be tested in Mexico. He said: "Whether the Americans like it or not, there is a serious situation in Mexico, which will require special attention. The Argentine situation is relatively easy."

Asked whether they had discussed an opening of the Argentine economy, Canitrot said: "We would discuss this issue with the IMF or with the World Bank, not with Volcker. We already told the Argentine Industrial Union leaders that there will be no opening of the Argentine economy as long as the European countries continue to operate with a high degree of protectionism." Asked about the 1986 budget, Canitrot said: "We are discussing it." He added: "The fiscal deficit will be less than 4 percent of the GDP."

Volcker departed last night at 2055 for the United States from Ezeiza Airport on board a Venezuelan commercial jetliner. On his return trip, he will stop in Venezuela.

PLO REQUESTS 'RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE'

PY021530 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1827 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Nov (DYN) -- Unofficial Foreign Ministry sources have revealed that the PLO, through its representatives in the United Nations and Brazil, has officially asked the Argentine Government for permission to open a diplomatic office. The Palestinian delegation to the United Nations took advantage of the presence of Dante Caputo and Jorge Sabato at the 40th UN General Assembly that is meeting in New York to make a "verbal" request.

At the same time, the media in Brasilia and Itamaraty spokesmen have stated that the opening of that office is "a fact" after the meeting last week between Farid Suwwan, PLO representative for Latin America, and Rafael Vazquez, Argentine ambassador to Brazil. Suwwan visited Argentina 3 weeks ago, and on that occasion he met with Colonel Jose Maria Tisi Bana, retired, President Raul Alfonsin's adviser for military affairs. If the Brazilian report is confirmed, the PLO might open an office in Buenos Aires no later than March 1986, but still not known is the delegation's composition.

According to Foreign Ministry leaks, it will not be a "diplomatic" office but a "relations and information office," with the possibility of installing at the same time a "study center" such as the one that is currently functioning in Washington and similar to the Taiwan Cultural Center that functions in Buenos Aires.

COURT GRANTS GUGLIALMINETTI'S EXTRADITION

PY030031 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1231 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA) -- EFE reported today a few minutes before 0930 Argentine time, that the Spanish courts have granted the extradition of the presumed Triple A [Argentine Anticommunist Alliance] member Raul Guglialminetti, which was requested by Argentina. He is accused of murdering businessman Emilio Esteban Naum. The report adds that in the same ruling, the court has denied the extradition of other presumed members of the Triple A, Juan Carlos Fotea Dimieri and Daniel Alejandro Gonzalez, both accused of association for illegal purposes, possession of weapons and ammunition, and of forging identification documents.

TALKS WITH ARGENTINA AT FOZ DO IGUACU REPORTED

Nuclear Pact, Joint Ventures Seen

PY031244 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Nov 85 p 4

[By special envoy Hugo Martinez]

[Text] Foz do Iguacu -- Argentine Science and Technology Minister [title as published] Professor Manuel Sadosky yesterday told O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO that "the signing of a nuclear accord for the peaceful use of nuclear energy will strengthen a prior accord that is in full effect. The broad nuclear accord that will be signed can only occur at a time of full agreement, devoid of political sensitivity," adding that "we are working realistically. Everything is progressing even faster than expected. In January, 200 Argentine scholarship holders will study at Campinas University, and in January 1987 200 Brazilian students will study informatics and computer science in Argentina."

Sadosky agreed that Brazil is more advanced in those sciences, but emphasized that there should be no cultural or scientific rivalry. He also believes that it could be interesting for Brazilian professionals to gain a broad view of what is being done in Argentina in the field of nuclear physics. A Higher Latin-American Informatics School, where Brazilian and Latin American scholarship holders will study, is being built in a wooded area near Buenos Aires.

In the military field, there are joint venture projects of all three branches but the Air Force projects are the most advanced. Air Force chief of staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo has confirmed to O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO that several joint-venture projects are being considered. He said: "One of them is possible participation in development of the AMX, along with the Aermacchi company of Italy and the Brazilian Aeronautics Company, Embraer. However, we also have an agreement with the FRG enterprise Dornier to manufacture fighter planes. I feel that the AMX has a limited range for our needs and it does not have an inflight refueling capability. Nevertheless we will work on that possibility."

In the naval field, Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa has denied that a joint-venture with the Brazilian Navy is "currently" underway. However, other military sources have confidentially disclosed that the two navies are studying an extremely complex -- and secret -- project which is to include other advanced research sectors.

In turn, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille has stated that "we are constantly maintaining excellent talks with the Brazilian finance minister. Because of my trips we have not talked for a month now. Therefore, I have come to update him on our activities." Asked whether Argentina will adopt the Baker Plan, Sourrouille replied: "We will not accept a plan that has been drawn up outside our country. As customary, we will implement plans devised in our country. The Baker Plan hints at the possibility that the United States has understood that the foreign debt issue needs treatment that goes beyond purely economic techniques. In that regard, it gives cause for hope. Anyway, for the time being we are still studying it." Asked whether he did not find the U. S. praise of the Austral plan excessive, Sourrouille noted: "Yes, indeed. I am concerned over such overwhelming compliments. I am asking myself if we did not make a mistake somewhere along the line..."

President Alfonsin devoted a paragraph of his speech to announce that a Brazilian enterprise will build a hydroelectric dam in Argentina.

Although he failed to mention it, reliable sources have revealed that the enterprise in question is the Odebrecht Company from Bahia.

Alfonsin Wants Nonproliferation

PY031410 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Dec 85 p 16

[By Correspondent Rosental Calmon Alves]

[Excerpts] Foz do Iguacu -- The 2-day meeting between Presidents Jose Sarney and Raul Alfonsin concluded yesterday in an optimistic and even enthusiastic atmosphere due to the consensus in relations between the two largest South American countries, which has never been as good as now. Proof of this was the surprising visit Alfonsin made, departing from his official program, to the Itaipu hydroelectric project, the construction of which provoked one of the greatest crises between Argentina and Brazil. But in Foz do Iguacu not everything turned out to be in agreement because the Brazilian Government was rather reluctant concerning an Argentine suggestion that special safeguards be created to prevent the manufacture of an atomic bomb by one of the two countries.

This fact did not affect the general climate of understanding that President Alfonsin described as "historic" and President Sarney viewed as "unprecedented." In view of the Argentine position, Brazil agreed to the creation of a joint work group, coordinated by the two foreign ministries, that will extend into the political field the good bilateral cooperation that has existed in the scientific and industrial fields over the past 5 years. The presidents themselves signed a special declaration on the creation of that new organization. It will hold its first meeting within a period of 120 days.

JORNAL DO BRASIL has found that the Argentine proposal includes the creation of special safeguards to prevent either of the two countries -- the most advanced in the field of nuclear energy in Latin America -- from being tempted in the future to divert their current research to the military field. One of these safeguards, for example, would consist of periodic inspections of the nuclear installations functioning in the two countries; the Argentines would visit the Brazilian installations and vice versa.

Should an agreement be reached in this regard, the two countries would reach a turning point in their historical stand against certain international inspections and in their commitments not to develop atomic weapons. Argentina has signed the Tlatelolco Treaty that forbids proliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America but has not ratified it, which in practice means that it is not obliged to comply with it. Brazil has not even signed it.

The bilateral agreement will reportedly be included in the list that will be prepared of unprecedented and imaginative measures adopted thanks to the good relations existing now between Brasilia and Buenos Aires. Already included in that list, for example, are the agreement for equilibrium in the two countries' trade balance (every year there is a $50 million deficit, the governments will intervene to balance it), and the top level commission headed by the foreign ministers and created yesterday to discuss economic matters of interest to Brazil and Argentina.

But regarding the Argentine idea on nuclear safeguards, the maximum to which Brazil has agreed, at least for the time being, is the creation of a joint work group made up of representatives of the commissions and enterprises of the nuclear area but "under the supervision of the Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministries."

According to the special declaration signed yesterday by Sarney and Alfonsin, one of the objectives of that group is "the creation of mechanisms that will guarantee the higher interests for peace, security, and the development of the region."

This implies the inclusion of discussions in the political field, so much so that the declaration makes a reservation, stating that the new organization will act "without prejudice to the technical aspects of nuclear cooperation, which will still be governed by the instruments that are in effect." In other words, the two governments agree on the fact that the new political discussion must not interfere in the scientific and industrial cooperation which has developed successfully for 5 years and which includes the exchange of equipment for nuclear plants and the sending of technicians to be trained in the other country.

In any case, the presidents themselves have revealed their current disagreements on this issue. Speaking to the Brazilian press on Thursday in Buenos Aires, President Alfonsin flatly stated that he would sign "with pleasure" the safeguards to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the region. Yesterday, however, when an Argentine reporter asked President Sarney it that new work group will study the safeguards, he avoided the question and answered only that Brazil is a peaceful country, that it wants nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and that in relation to the Gross Domestic Product, it has one of the lowest military budgets in all of Latin America.

Declaration Published

PY032258 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Dec 85 p 11

["Text" of "Iguazu Declaration," signed by Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin on 30 November 1985 in Foz do Iguacu]

[Text] President Jose Sarney of the Federative Republic of Brazil and President Raul Ricardo Alfonsin of the Republic of Argentina formally inaugurated on 29 November 1985 the international bridge linking the Brazilian city of Porto Meira and the Argentine city of Puerto Iguazu.

2. As announced earlier, the Brazilian and Argentine Governments agreed to name joint enterprise after President Tancredo Neves in memory of the Brazilian statesman and in recognition of his political career, which was imbued with democratic values, solidarity, and Latin American cooperation.

3. On the occasion, the chiefs of state held a working meeting in Puerto Iguazu, Argentina, and Foz do Iguacu, Brazil, discussing subjects of common interest. The talks lasted until 30 November.

4. During their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and sympathy, the Brazilian and Argentine presidents expressed satisfaction with the inauguration of the President Tancredo Neves Bridge and stressed its great significance as a link of real and symbolic union between the two nations: They also stressed its importance to the development of the region, materializing the legitimate desires of the people on both sides of the border.

5. They particularly underscored the fact that this is the first project of its kind to be built between Brazil and Argentina since the inauguration in 1947 of the international bridge between the cities of Uruguaiana and Paso de los Libres.

In this sense, the President Tancredo Neves Bridge is a significant step in the process of physical integration between the two countries, being another example of their capacity for bilateral cooperation.

6. Both chiefs of state highlighted the high degree of diversity and increased depth and facility in Brazilian-Argentine relations, which strengthen the constant willingness of the two nations to make their bonds of friendship and solidarity ever closer.

7. The presidents agreed in their analysis of the difficulties of the region's economy, which are due to complex problems deriving from the foreign debt, the policies of growing protectionism in international trade, steady deterioration of the terms of trade, and the currency drain suffered by the economies of the developing countries.

8. They also agreed on the urgent need for Latin America to reinforce its power of negotiation with the rest of the world by broadening its autonomy of decision and preventing the countries of the region from continuing to be vulnerable to the effects of policies adopted without their participation. Therefore, the presidents decided to coordinate the efforts of their respective governments to give new vigor to the policies of cooperation and integration among the Latin American nations.

9. Reviewing the foreign debt problem, the two presidents found that development of the positions on this subject confirms the wisdom and timeliness of the conceptual approach expressed in the Cartagena Consensus of June, 1984. They found that there is growing awareness among the leaders of the industrialized countries and the international financi community of the seriousness of the situation created by the Latin American foreign debt. They also expressed their great satisfaction that the central ideas of Cartagena -- the urgent need for economic growth in the debtor countries; the need for relief from the burden of servicing the debt; and the joint responsibility of debtors and creditors -- have begun to be understood, and they expressed their wish that those ideas will serve as a basis for new initiatives toward resolution of the problem. The two presidents expressed confidence that the member countries of the Cartagena Consensus will continue, starting with these basic conclusions, to explore all possibilities of this new prospect of dialogue in order to find lasting solutions, permitting their rulers to dedicate themselves to the primordial task of ensuring the prosperity and development of their nations by consolidating the democratic process in Latin America.

10. They stressed the desire of their countries to revive the inter-American systems, and expressed their common readiness to contribute with determination to making the OAS more dynamic and to strengthening the principles guiding hemispheric relations.

11. They pointed out the special importance of the South Atlantic for the South American and African peoples and expressed their firm opposition to any intention of transferring East-West tensions, particularly through militarization, to the region, which should be preserved as a zone of peace and cooperation.

12. They confirmed the full support of their governments for the efforts of the Contadora Group, which they believe to be the best way to reach an adequate solution to the Central American crisis by taking into account the interests of all the countries of the region in a just and fair way. In this framework, and because the Brazilian and Argentine Governments, together with the Peruvian and Uruguayan Governments, are members of the Contadora Support Group, they expressed their satisfaction that the mechanisms for systematic exchanges of information, consultation, and diplomatic action established by the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Contadora Support Group during the meeting last August have functioned effectively.

13. When reviewing the cooperation that has taken place in the River Plate Basin area, they stated the political will of the two nations to promote bilateral and multilateral actions aimed at attaining the objectives of the Brasilia Treaty with renewed dynamism and on a practical basis.

14. Regarding the question of the Malvinas Islands, president Sarney reiterated Brazil's historic support for the rights of Argentine sovereignty over the archipelago, stressed the importance of a peaceful solution to the dispute, and expressed his trust in a renewal of the talks between the parties under the terms of the pertinent resolutions approved by the United Nations and the OAS. President Alfonsin expressed satisfaction over that position and his government's appreciation for Brazil's actions as the country in charge of protecting Argentine interests in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. They expressed their concern about the problems orginating from the illegal use and traffic of drugs and agreed to make joint efforts on both bilateral and multilateral levels. They also agreed that this subject should be approached with an integral perspective because it involves moral, political, economic, financial, and social aspects, in addition to supervision and control measures which demand a joint effort, and that this cooperation should include the prevention of drug abuse, the repression of trafficking, and the rehabilitation of drug addicts.

16. They emphasized that the successful results recently achieved by the two nations in their respective processes of democratic consolidation have created particularly favorable conditions, within the traditional continuity of bilateral relations, for the enhancement of their ties in the most diverse sectors, and also for more intimate and close cooperation on the international level.

17. The presidents admitted that frequent high-level dialogue between the two governments is becoming ever more indispensable.

18. In this spirit, they expressed their firm political will to accelerate the process of bilateral integration in the framework of regional cooperation and development efforts. They expressed their firm conviction that this task must be enhanced by the governments, with the indispensable participation of all sectors of their national communities, which they called on to join in this effort since it is also up to them to explore new roads in search of regional Latin American economic expansion.

19. To this end, they decided to create a mixed high-level commission for bilateral economic cooperation and integration, chaired jointly by their foreign ministers and comprising representatives of the government and business sectors of the two countries, to examine and propose programs, projects, and methods of economic integration.

20. This commission, which will embrace all sectors that can attain a greater integration between the two countries, will be formed in the first quarter of 1986 and should submit, before 30 June 1986, a report to the two presidents proposing priorities to achieve a prompt strengthening of the links of economic cooperation and integration, particularly in the fields of industrial complementarity, energy, transport and communications, scientific-technical development, bilateral trade, and trade with third markets.

21. The composition, date of establishment, procedures, mechanisms, and other details dealing with its functioning will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels. The authority of the commission will not interfere with or hinder the institutional cooperation now in effect, or the cooperation resulting from other decisions made during the present meeting.

22. In the sectors of energy, transport, and communications, the presidents stated their intention of promoting a growing complementarity between the systems of the two countries as a way of effective integration mutually benefiting their respective countries in the fields of technology, economy, finance and trade. They stated that it is necessary for Brazilian and Argentine industries and the respective state companies to participate in this integration effort.

23. For the purpose of continuing with the physical integration process, such as between the transport and communications systems of the two countries, the two presidents decided to create, within the high-level commission, a subcommittee to study road and railway connections, bridges, ports and navigable waters, the problems of highway, sea, river and air transport, as well as communications problems. The subcommittee will be coordinated by the secretaries general of the Brazilian Transports and Communications Ministries, and by the Argentine planning and transport undersecretaries and/or the Argentine Communications Secretariat, as the case may be.

24. Likewise, in order to coordinate the development of joint projects in the energy field, the two presidents decided to create another subcommittee that will be headed by the secretary general of the Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry and by the Argentine under secretary of energy planning. The subcommittee will concentrate on studying the feasibility of Argentina supplying natural gas to Brazil as well as the complementarity possibilities in oil prospecting and exploitation and in the bilateral trade of liquid and gaseous fuels.

25. In the hydroelectric energy field, the presidents voiced their decision to jointly carry out the Garabi binational hydroelectric project, with a 12-month schedule for conclusion of the basic project and the necessary documentation. Under these conditions, and in keeping with the plans the two countries have to obtain the necessary equipment, it is estimated that the plant will become operational between 1995 and 2000, subject to the evolution and coordination of the respective national electricity systems.

26. In this field, the two chiefs of state expressed satisfaction with the firm Argentine political decision to carry out, jointly with Brazil, the Pichipicun-Leufu hydroelectric dam. In this regard, they also expressed satisfaction that negotiations are underway regarding the credit agreement and the loan offered by the Brazilian government, as well as those establishing the commercial and legal grounds of the contract between the Hidronor S.A. and the Brazilian-Argentine consortium.

27. In keeping with the desire to establish a greater complementarity between the electrical systems of the two countries, the two chiefs of state voiced their satisfaction over the progress made by the interconnection work that is being carried out within the framework of the agreement opportunely signed, pointing out their desire to continue with that effort by promoting the establishment of new links.

28. In the scientific and technological cooperation field, the two presidents voiced their conviction that science and technology play a fundamental role in socioeconomic development and noted the importance of the basic agreement as the adequate framework for bilateral cooperation. Tangible evidence of this bilateral cooperation is reflected in the additional agreements concerning reforestation, special activities, agriculture, communications, and the agreement signed during this meeting regarding biotechnology, as well as in the cooperation agreement on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. They also noted the importance of technical cooperation between institutions which is reflected in projects in the virology field, professional training, and transportation. In this regard they expressed satisfaction with the negotiations underway between the two governments aimed at drawing up a memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation for research and technology in the transport field.

29. With the purpose of intensifying efforts in the scientific and technological cooperation field, the two presidents decided to create a subcommittee, within the framework of the high-level commission, to be headed by the secretary general of the Brazilian science and technology ministry and by the Argentine science and technology promotion under secretary.

30. In particular, they emphasized the importance of the agreements reached by the two governments in July and August 1985 regarding the initiatives for the expansion and equilibrium of trade between Brazil and Argentina, with the purpose of promoting economic and commercial cooperation and bilateral exchange. And, to increase trade with third markets, the two presidents decided to create a subcommittee for economic and commercial affairs, to be headed by the secretary general of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry and the under secretary for international economic relations of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

31. Moreover, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the signing, on this same day, of the "Joint Declaration Regarding Nuclear Policy," which reflects the peaceful purposes of the programs the two countries are developing in the nuclear field and which are in keeping with the best traditions of cooperation and peace that inspire Latin America.

32. Finally, Presidents Jose Sarney and Raul Ricardo Alfonsin emphatically reasserted that the democratization process that the continent is experiencing should lead to a greater rapprochement and integration of the people of the region. They also stated that for the Latin American people, democracy must bring peace, liberty, and social justice. They committed themselves to making every effort to encourage the societies of the continent to uphold the principles of human dignity, cooperation, solidarity, peace, and well-being. They ended by asserting that Brazilian-Argentine bilateral relations with be an example of this ideal."

FUNARO HAS 'LOST CONFIDENCE' IN IMF, WORLD BANK

PY031617 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Nov 85 p 21

[Text] Brasilia -- "God willing, never again will Brazil have to resort to the IMF." When he made this statement yesterday to the Senate Public Service Committee, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro received much applause from the senators who were listening to his explanations of the progress achieved in the negotiations between the Brazilian Government and its creditors and on the new economic package. Planning Minister Joao Sayad sat next to Funaro.

Senator Carlos Chiarelli (PFL/RS) [Liberal Front Party/Rio Grande do Sul State] asked Funaro whether the economic program announced yesterday by President Jose Sarney meets the demands made by the IMF and the international banks. The finance minister then decided to draw a broad picture concerning the creditors' demands.

Funaro said that his initial contacts with the IMF were extremely difficult. An adviser to IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere even enumerated to Funaro "a number of goals impossible to achieve," like a 60-percent tax increase for salaried workers.

Funaro stated that during his first talk with Larosiere he already stated that Brazil does not accept any type of "standby" agreement (with the imposition of economic goals), arguing that "the Brazilian people have already paid in excess for the maladjustments of the world economy."

During the IMF meeting held in Seoul, Republic of Korea in October the picture remained unchanged. Funaro recalled that during that meeting U.S. Secretary of the Treasury James Baker III and Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker made it clear that Brazil would not have a chance to reach agreement with the creditor banks unless it concluded a program with the IMF. At that time, Central Bank President Fernao Bracher made contact with 14 creditor banks, which came up with the same demand.

The finance minister recounted that he gave Baker and Volcker the following response: "We are not short of money, thus we do not need any conditions."

Funaro added that he has lost confidence in the institutions governing the international financial system owing to the abuses of authority [mandos e desmandos] of the wealthy countries.

Referring to the rest of the Latin American nations, Funaro told the senators that "we do not seek to form a debtors club, but neither can we accept the existence of a cartel of creditors, something which is already taking place."

According to Funaro, following the above-mentioned episode, James Baker decided to telephone him, calling for him to hold conversations in Washington last weekend on his plan to resume loans to the developing countries. The program foresees credits totaling $29 billion over the next 3 years ($20 billion through the banks and $9 billion through financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank).

According to the account given to the senators by Funaro, Baker said that "as far as conditions are concerned, Brazil is faring very well." The U.S. secretary of the treasury presented three conditions to Funaro for Brazil to gain access to these new loans. Two of these conditions call for foreign trade opening, completely deregulating exports, including the informatics area, and privatization of the economy. The finance minister failed to mention the third condition.

LIBYAN ENVOY ON $1 BILLION TRADE, ARMS PURCHASES

PY040153 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil could sell an entire factory of weapons to Libya, Libyan Ambassador to Brazil Farage al-Seiti said yesterday. A Libyan official delegation will arrive in Brasilia in 3 months to negotiate a package of economic, commercial, and technological agreements with Itamaraty that would bring overall bilateral trade to $1 billion in 1986.

Al-Seiti said the Libyan Government wants to purchase weapons and manufactured items; as well as technology for the installation of steel, petrochemical, textile, food, electronic, and light weapon industries. Thus far, Itamaraty sources have confirmed the Brazilian Government's interest in diversifying and intensifying its relations with Libya, and in exchanging technology with Third World countries.

Brazil has already become the third largest exporter of arms to Libya -- behind the Soviet Union and the European Economic Community -- and, in the face of an imminent war with Egypt, Libya will probably place urgent orders for Brazilian light weapons and tanks to replace existing ones or to increase its inventory, al-Seiti said. Last year, bilateral trade totaled only $9 million.

One item that could increase bilateral trade to $1 billion is the Tucano plane. Al-Seiti said the Libyan Armed Forces are studying the possibility of using the Tucano plane for training fighter pilots. He added that by February, when the Libyan trade mission is due to arrive in Brasilia, a comprehensive study of Libyans' needs should be available. In the meantime, Brazilian exports will be limited to replacing light weapons and tanks because there will be no time to train troops to use new weapons.

In the face of a possible invasion of Libya by Egypt, according to Ambassador al-Seiti, the Libyan Embassy yesterday released to the press a Libyan Foreign Ministry note denouncing a U.S. plot to make Egypt oust al-Qadhdhafi's government. The same note was released yesterday by Libyan embassies throughout the world, noting that on 3 November the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST carried an exclusive article revealing a State Department plan "to destabilize" the Libyan Government, probably through Egypt.

Al-Seiti said: "We buy arms to use them when we are attacked. When that happens, as it is happening now, we will use all the weapons we have purchased from various sources." He added: "We hope to strengthen our relations with Brazil under the New Republic."

ROCKET SPACE MISSION PLANNED FOR 9-15 DECEMBER

PY040108 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The National Space Research Institute believes the launching of the Sonda-III rocket, which will carry the first payload designed and built in Brazil, will be a major step forward in the development of future Brazilian satellites. The rocket, which will carry equipment for measuring the effects of the sun's ultraviolet radiation on the higher layers of the atmosphere, will be launched at the Barreira do Inferno base in Natal and will remain aloft from 9 to 15 December.

JOINT VENTURE WITH FRANCE TO BUILD FIGHTER PLANES

PY031640 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Nov 85 p 28

[Text] Brasilia -- Minister of Aeronautics Octavio Moreira Lima yesterday confirmed that France is interested in participating in a joint venture with Brazil to build "Raphael" and "FX" supersonic fighter planes between the Marcel Dassault-Breguet and the Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer].

However, he said it is still too early for a decision on the matter.

"Besides France, we have many other proposals from foreign companies wishing to work in joint ventures with Embraer," he said without adding many details, "we have received proposals from Britain, Italy, and the FRG, which are all being studied carefully."

France's interest in the joint venture project with Brazil to build the "Raphale" and the "FX" was evidenced by the visit to this country of the French Air Force Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Bernard Capillon, who came last 26 November to Brasilia to hold talks on the matter.

Capillon was preceded by a French team that met in the Aeronautics Ministry with Brazilian Air Force staff members to take the initial steps in the Brazilian and French supersonic fighter plane joint venture.

The other supersonic fighter plane designs that were offered to Brazil are the competitors in the European agile combat aircraft program. As of now, the proposals, include the British Agile Combat Aircraft, built by British Aerospace, and the German TFK-90, built by Messerschmidt-Bolkom-Bohm.

The French proposal is more interesting because it includes buying Brazilian equipment, while other European proposals just offer to manufacture certain Agile Combat Aircraft and TFK-90 parts under license, which implies the consequent transfer of technology to Embraer.

A point in common between the two proposals is the engine: Both offer to manufacture a certain percentage of its parts in Brazil. Britain and the FRG are offering the Rolls-Royce RB-199 engine already used by the "Tornado" supersonic aircraft -- a British-German-Italian joint project -- of NATO. France will offer technological transference of the Snecma M-88. The two engines weigh approximately one ton and have a 7 ton thrust force (the weight which the motor is capable of lifting). The offers have yet another point in common: they offer two-enginer fighter planes, while the Embraer "FX" project is single engined.

MINISTER SEES CABINET RESHUFFLE IN FEBRUARY

PY031211 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Justice Minister Fernando Lyra feels that President Sarney will not move the cabinet reshuffle up to January.

Lyra said that there is a lot of speculation on this issue and that President Sarney will take advantage of the departure of the ministers who run in the elections scheduled for next year to carry out a cabinet reshuffle in February. That would be after the departure of the ministers, who must resign their posts to run in the elections.

CENTRAL BANK ISSUES REPORT ON 1986 FOREIGN DEBT

PY031125 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Today the Central Bank disclosed that the Brazilian foreign debt in 1986 should amount to $11.4 billion -- that is, 0.2 percent less than the amount estimated for that year. The bank also estimates that imports of the private sector will increase by 30.6 percent and foreign interest rates will drop 0.5 percent.

MINORITY PARTIES WANT 1986 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PY030227 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Newwork in Portuguese 0130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] It has been officially announced that Luis Inacio Lula da Silva, of the PT [Workers Party], and Leonel Brizola, of the PDT [Democratic Worker's Party], have decided to jointly launch a campaign calling for presidential elections in 1986. After a 7-hour meeting here in Sao Paulo, Lula, Brizola, and several other PT and PDT leaders confirmed what was already expected. Lula and Brizola want to launch a national campaign for direct presidential elections to be held simultaneously with the elections for Constituent Assembly delegates. They told the journalists that they have agreed to begin the campaign early next year, asking that the elections be held on 15 November.

ROMANIA TO INCREASE BRAZILIAN IRON ORE IMPORTS

PY031220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Today in Joao Pessoa Romanian Ambassador Gheorghe Apostol disclosed that his government is going to increase imports of Brazilian iron ore from 4 million to 10 million tons per year. According to the ambassador, Romania is also interested in opening a factory for heavy machinery in Paraiba, together with Brazilian businessmen.

VEJA SAYS SHINING PATH IN BRAZIL BUYING WEAPONS

PY032120 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, Brazil, (AFP) -- The Sao Paulo weekly VEJA reported in this week's issue that the Brazilian federal police have learned that Peruvian Guerrillas of the Maoist Shining Path organization are in Brazil to obtain weapons. According to VEJA, the police have clues showing that Shining Path guerrillas have crossed the border to barter cocaine for weapons with Brazilian traffickers.

PINOCHET DENOUNCES AMBASSADORIAL 'MEDDLING'

PY030246 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] President Pinochet has denounced the meddling of some countries in Chilean domestic affairs. He severely warned the ambassadors of those countries whose function is not to correct, much less to take sides with some internal Chilean political groups. The chief of state made this categorical statement while speaking to a group of volunteers of the Women's National Secretariat, on the occasion of the National Women's Day celebrations.

He first stressed the role of women in the country's development and expressed thanks for the unselfish work of many women throughout the country. He also briefly outlined some government achievements and added that there are those who criticize anything done by the government. [recorded passage indistinct]

The Chilean president added that to this foreign aggressiveness is added the meddling of some other nations in Chilean domestic affairs. [recorded passage indistinct]

He said: For this reason I am intransigent in maintaining that Chile's institutional life will advance in accordance with the constitutional provisions, and this is the way it will be. He added that Chilean people can rest assured that when the president and his advisers calmly assess the country's future, they act with the conviction that their first duty is to avoid returning to the state of affairs that existed before 1973. [recorded passage indistinct]

But this is only an apparent weakness, he warned, and the development we fight for in achieving general wellbeing is not the only objective of Chile. We must first strengthen the nation's spiritual values.

He concluded by challenging those who cirticize everything to deny unquestionable truths such as independence, honor, and national traditions. Deafening applause marked the conclusion of the president's speech delivered at the Diego Portales building.

Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia spoke first, and he stressed the role of the Chilean women in the national process. The celebration was presided over by the president and the first lady. Present also were the wives of the Government Junta members and the national volunteers.

DEL VALLE CONCURS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

PY031008 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 21 Nov 85 p C 3

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle yesterday stated that the ideas of new U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes agree with those of the government. He said this when he was asked about the speech given by the diplomat when he presented his credentials to the president, referring specifically to the following passage of the speech: "The ills of democracy can be cured with more democracy."

The minister said "I believe he has said something entirely in agreement with the Chilean Government's intentions. In other words, the government is working, it has demonstrated this fact, and it has categorically said that it is working to build all the bases that will help reach the period of full democracy outlined in the constitution."

He refrained from commenting on what was said by Jose Sanfuente, a leader of the proscribed Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), who accused Ambassador Barnes of interfering in the internal affairs of the country and of scheduling meetings with several of the country's sectors.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES U.S.-CHILE RELATIONS

PY031726 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p A 3

[Editorial "The Credentials of the New Ambassador"]

[Text] The ceremony at which the newly-appointed U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, Jr, presented his credentials to His Excellency the president of the republic was occasion for speeches by both of them, a comparative analysis of which gives us an appreciation of the similarities and disparities in the viewpoints on the relationship between that northern nation and our country.

The concurrence on socioeconomic matters hits the eye, including assessments of the situation prevailing nowadays in the world and the appropriate responses to it. The United States and Chile appraise equally the need for the countries with a considerable foreign debt to make efforts to adjust to the new situation. In addition, the Chilean position is based on concrete experience of a prolonged, painful, and -- as it appears -- successful economic adjustment. Both nations emphatically warn against the threats posed by demagoguery and protectionism which lie behind the economic crisis. After all, expressions of adherence to the exercising of individual rights and a respect for ownership rights are common to the two governments, in that the activities are aimed at generating wealth and well-being.

Regarding the political field, a shared adherence to democracy is apparent in both speeches. The new ambassador stated that in his country it has been concluded that "democratic maladies can best be cured with increased democracy," which he understands as a regime in which security is guaranteed by the greatest degree of personal freedom possible. The ambassador said: "We know that our societies cannot be free unless they are secure and that they cannot be truly secure unless they are protected by free men and women."

The Chilean president, inspired by the difficult situations experienced in Chile, emphasized his government's democratic stance. However, he warned: "Our strength in championing the principles of freedom is that of a country which, unlike other countries, has known and ensured a communist regime and, through its citizenry's resolve and its soldiers' courage, was capable of liberating itself without any foreign assistance."

Chile's considerable first-hand experience leads to assessments and distinctions that are usually not thought of in other latitudes when freedom and democracy are discussed. When full democracy was nominally practiced in Chile and political rights were exercised without major restrictions, there were hindrances or threats to the rights to work, travel, education, and belief which cast doubt on the actual rights to which the people were supposedly entitled. In turn, it is precisely in an atmosphere of political restrictions that many of those individual rights have been restored. Thus, in this country the profound meaning of the words "democracy" and "liberty" usually requires additional explanations which are not required in other latitudes where they are used indiscriminately.

However, the U.S. diplomatic tradition in our country is one of the highest level, and it has embodied those and other aspects proper to the relationship between the two countries. The background of the newly appointed ambassador guarantees that tradition will remain unchanged. In addition, the historical concurrences and the time-honored friendship between the northern nation and our nation guarantee a harmonious relationship. In conclusion, it is also possible that the understanding that we are facing a common enemy whose threats would prove fatal to both democracy and liberty, in any sense, may contribute even more to strengthening the ties now linking the United States and Chile.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ARMY RETIREMENTS, PROMOTIONS

PY031350 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Communique released by the Army Public Relations Office in Santiago -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency the president of the Junta Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte today decided to accept the requests for retirement presented by the following officers who have reached mandatory retirement age: Major General Enrique Valdes Puga, Major General Cristian Ackertnech San Martin, and Major General Rene Vidal Basauri.

Moreover, President Pinochet has promoted the following brigadier generals to major general: Roberto Soto Mackenney, Sergio Badiola Broberg, (Roberto Villar Marinau), and Alfredo Calderon Campusano. Concluding, the chief of state has appointed Brigadier General Luis Enrique Ruffo as the new vice president of the Defense Personnel Social Security Fund, replacing Major General Luis [name indistinct].

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY NAMED

PY031254 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Nov 85 p C 2

[Text] Colonel Ramon Valdes will soon take over as under secretary of foreign relations, replacing Colonel Humberto Julio, who will end his term in that position at the end of November. It was reported from the Foreign Ministry yesterday that Col Julio will go to Great Britain as military attache at the Chilean Embassy there.

In addition, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that Major General Enrique Valdes Puga had been designated as Chilean consul general in Barcelona. He will probably assume his new job next March.

BRIEFS

ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS CHIEF -- Lieutenant Colonel Emilio Timmermann has taken over as Army chief of public relations and as commander in chief of that office. He replaces Lieutenant Colonel Ramon Bascur, who will be assigned to other functions. Timmermann belongs to the Infantry and is a General Staff specialist and a professor at the academy. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Nov 85 p C 4 PY

NEW AMBASSADORSHIPS -- The Foreign Ministry yesterday reported that the Sultanate of Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and the Government of Iraq have agreed to the appointment of Carlos Derpsch as concurrent ambassador to their countries. Derpsch is currently also ambassador to Jordan. At the same time, Bangladesh and Nepal have agreed to the designation of Ambassador to India Marcelo Padilla as concurrent ambassador to their countries. [Excerpt] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 27 Nov 85 p 6 PY]

PEACE COMMISSION-FARC TALKS TO CONTINUE

PA030407 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 85 pp 1A, 6B

[Text] The talks between the Peace Commission and the FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] regarding the cease-fire may be extended for an indefinite period because 1 December was not established as a firm deadline when the peace agreements were signed.

This decision was revealed after a meeting between President Betancur and the Peace Commission at the presidential palace, where they studied the FARC request to extend the truce or "test period" agreed upon with the signing of the La Uribe agreements.

The commission reported that in the La Uribe agreement "1 December was never established as a set deadline, according to the FARC statement to the commission."

Therefore, the Peace Commission and the general staff of the FARC will continue "for the length of time they agree upon" the talks regarding the requested extension so that the commission "can present its recommendations to the president upon improved bases."

This decision, which in practice implies the extension of the truce, will be followed by a series of talks between the Peace Commission and the FARC high command, the first of which could take place next Saturday at the guerrilla group's general staff camp in La Uribe, Meta.

At the end of the Peace Commission's meeting with President Betancur, the following communique was revealed:

"The Peace, Dialogue, and Verification Commission, duly authorized by the government, reports:

"1. That the tragic events the country has experienced in November have forced the government to center its activities on the study and solution of the great problems these tragedies caused.

"2. That the request by the FARC to the government to extend the test period or waiting period established in the La Uribe agreement never stated that 1 December 1985 would be an unchangeable date for its solution, according to that same movement's statements to the commission.

"3. That due to the reasons stated here, the Peace Commission and the FARC general staff will continue, for a time they agree upon, to analyze everything related to the requested extension, for which they will meet as many times as they consider necessary, because both sides understand that these talks will enable the Peace Commission to present its recommendations to the president upon firmer bases.

"4. The Peace Commission takes this opportunity to demand that the people support this peace policy, because it is the most efficient way to preserve democracy, end useless bloodshed, and reconcile all Colombians.

"Bogota, 29 November 1985"

John Agudelo Rios, president of the Peace Commission, said that the two groups will continue to analyze, for the period of time they agree upon, everything related to the extension requested, "for which they will meet as many times as they may deem necessary, because both sides understand that their talks will help the Peace Commission present its recommendations to the president upon firmer bases."

Based upon this decision, former Minister Agudelo Rios said that the first meeting between the two groups may take place on Saturday and that it all depends "on the logistical support" they may receive.

At the end of the meeting between the Peace Commission and President Belisario Betancur, Agudelo Rios said that the possible restructuring of the mediating group will be decided by the head of state and added that he does not believe that new members will be named to replace those who declined designations or resigned from them.

He also admitted that incidents such as the attack on the Palace of Justice and the murder of Oscar William Calvo, representative of the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] hinder the country's peace process, "but none of them can end the process."

"Peace is a right that we must all attain, despite obstacles and problems. One has to have a strong heart to continue this task," Agudelo Rios said.

He added that nowadays subversion, as an instrument of political action, enjoys no prestige in Colombian public opinion.

The president of the Peace Commission said that "only those groups that have joined the country's democratic, civilian, and political life enjoy sympathy."

Asked about the commission's position regarding the M-19 [19 April Movement] and the EPL, Agudelo Rios said that the commission will always be willing to talk, but upon very clear bases.

"We cannot experiment with peace from today on. Anything we do must be on the basis that what is agreed upon will satisfy all Colombians," former Minister Agudelo Rios said.

He added that the Peace Commission is waiting for the M-19 to propose something and added that there are some groups or detachments from the National Liberation Army [ELN], that have come close to peace. "We are open to talks with them, but there still is nothing definite," he said.

He recalled that the FARC and the ADO [Workers Self-Defense] constitute 90 percent of the men in arms, and he believes that the peace process is justified for this reason alone, although it would be ideal if 100 percent of the subversives accepted the peace agreements.

Agudelo Rios admitted that a small group of guerrillas is hindering peace, "but I hope that some day they will reflect on the advantages of the peace process itself, which in reality is what all Colombians hope for and aspire to."

The president of the Peace Commission said that the extension agreed upon yesterday is not indefinite but is part of what will be studied at future meetings.

John Agudelo Rios added that President Belisario Betancur has said that it is an unchangeable government policy to continue the peace process, and he gave all the necessary instructions to carry out the most serious investigation possible to establish the identity of the perpetrators of the murders that have taken place in the past few days, especially those of Ricardo Lara Parada [ELN guerrilla] and Oscar William Calvo.

28 KILLED, 40 WOUNDED IN CALI CLASHES

PA030354 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A curfew has been established tonight in six Cali neighborhoods, while there have been contradictory reports about the number of victims of armed clashes between the Army and the M-19 [19 April Movement] since Saturday. It has been said that 11 civilians, 11 guerrillas, and 6 militarymen have been killed and that more than 40, including civilians and militarymen, have been wounded.

Authorities have indicated that the M-19 guerrillas have powerful weapons that they received from outside, which they have been using to confront the police and other armed organizations.

Army Operation Continues

PA031951 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The Patriotic Union has charged that paramilitary groups are harassing several FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] fronts in Santander and Antioquia and that there is also pressure on them from the Armed Forces through "Operation 85" and the "Condor Plan."

Meanwhile, in Cali, there is a tense calm in the seven Siloe neighborhoods where there is a 2100-0500 curfew. We have a report by Mario Arboleda Salazar from Siloe:

[Begin recording] [Arboleda Salazar] Twelve killed and at least 50 wounded is the result of military actions in the hills of Siloe within a plan called: "A Clean Christmas for Cali." The Army has been involved in search operations in five heavily populated neighborhoods of Cali since Saturday in an effort to break up a guerrilla group made up of Ricardo Franco Front and M-19 Forces who had installed a training school in the hills of Siloe in order to organize the takeover of Cali.

Four soldiers and eleven civilians have been killed in the bloody fighting as of noon today. Four of these civilians were children who carelessly got caught in the cross fire. The guerrillas, led by Alfranio Parra, have short-range and long-range weapons, and the majority of them are wearing military uniforms. They have been in this sector for 3 months.

With an official report on the operation, General Fernando Gomez Barros, commander of the 3d Brigade, said:

[Gomez Barros] Despite the difficulties normally experienced in controlling an area, the people who live in the neighborhoods affected by the subversive action we are counteracting have said that they hope this operation will be successful.

[Arboleda Salazar] At this time one can see local residents who, frightened by the fighting, are fleeing, leaving their humble belongings behind. Meanwhile, the Army is involved in a house-to-house search for weapons and wounded guerrillas. According to the authorities, the public order problem is serious, particularly in the Cali hills.

We are speaking to an Army fighter. Did you capture Afranio Parra?

[Unidentified soldier] Yes, we captured him with a small group. We captured seven guerrillas; he was among them. [end recording]

POLICE KILL 4 M-19 GUERRILLAS IN ORITO

PA030403 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 29 Nov 85 p 2-A

[By Edison Parra Garzon]

[Text] Pasto, 28 Nov -- Four members of the M-19 were killed by the police during a failed guerrilla plan to occupy Orito, an oil town in Putumayo Intendency.

The guerrillas were identified as Jacobo Alvarez, 26, who some months ago accepted the amnesty; Segundo Buenaventura Ponce, 30, of Tumaco; and brothers Alberto and Carlos Beltran Rodriguez.

Piecemeal reports received here say that the guerrilla group was comprised of approximately 50 subversives.

The police post in Orito learned in time about the presence of the guerrillas and immediately organized defense.

The subversives fled into the jungle in the southern part of Putumayo. The four dead were on motorcycles which they had stolen a few hours before.

Orito is the country's main oil port.

M-19 TERRORIST PLAN UNCOVERED IN CALI

PA030202 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 29 Nov 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Security organizations have revealed a terrorist plan against the mayor's office in the district of Yumbo following the capture of three presumed urban guerrillas. In addition, one sergeant and three agents were wounded in two ambushes by the rebel groups in the Valle del Cauca and Boyaca Departments.

Official spokesmen of the Army and National Police reported that yesterday morning three presumed members of the M-19 were captured by the secret service while they were preparing to carry out a terrorist act against the municipal government of Yumbo, 20 km from Cali. The captured rebels were carrying submachineguns and explosives. Their identities have not been revealed, apparently in the interest of the investigations. Elsewhere, an M-19 commando unit ambushed a National Police patrol in the urban sector of Cali, wounding a sergeant and three agents.

According to the official report, a patrol engaged in control operations in the Venezuela district of the Siloe sector, located to the southwest of the capital of Valle del Cauca Department, was ambushed by the rebels.

After the surprise attack, the rebels fled from the area.

The military spokesmen also reported that another National Police patrol, including 1 officer and 11 policemen, was ambushed in the rural sector of the Otanche District, to the west of the Boyaca Department.

BILL ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN DEBT PARTIALLY APPROVED

PY291927 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies approved a bill on financing and the foreign debt for 1986 during a session from 1100 to 1600.

The first article of the bill establishes that next year the central government can use only (?a minimum) of 2 percent of the gross domestic product for capital payments on the domestic and foreign debts. The same financing bill establishes that the executive branch will distribute the expenses of state expenditures and the foreign debt according to the following goals:

The allocation for current expenditures, excluding interest, shall not exceed 10.5 percent of the gross domestic product. Moreover the allocation of financial expenditures that include principal and interest shall not exceed 3 percent of the gross domestic product.

As to the projected debt, the bill allows the executive branch to borrow up to $650 million to be used in agriculture and cattle raising, fishing, health, education, state enterprises, and national defense.

This bill has been approved and sent to the Senate.

EXPRESO WANTS BETTER FISHING TERMS FROM SOVIETS

PY031815 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 19 Nov 85 p 2

["Imperialism on the High Seas" by columnist Manuel D'Ornellas]

[Text] The renegotiation of fishing agreements with the Soviet Union that Minister Jose Palomino has announced will give the government an excellent chance to make sure that Peru will get better terms than the ones it had under Belaunde Terry's administration.

Thus, the Peruvian share in the catch of Russian fishing boats operating inside our maritime jurisdiction should be more than the 20 percent that Minister Palomino mentioned. The magazine CARETAS rightly stated yesterday that it is unfair for the oil companies to get just 50 percent of their output while the Soviets take away 80 percent, especially if we consider that the oil consortiums pay income tax and the Soviets do not.

The American Popular Revolutionary Alliance claims it has balanced anti-imperialist feelings and uses the same yardstick, free from ideological bias, for all foreign capital regardless of its source. In that case, let's get on with it. Let us put the screws on the Soviets as tightly as on the Yankees, and this must apply not only to the catch but also to the control of fishing.

Let us face it. Who is making sure that Peru is actually getting the percentage it is entitled to? The strange disappearance of Peruvian Government overseers who were serving on Soviet boats has not been properly clarified yet, and in any case it shows that the Peruvian state's defenses against possible overexploitation by the Soviets are insufficient.

Getting a significant portion of the Soviet catch along our coasts will make it possible to assure our people better and more abundant food, and this happens to be one of the Alan Garcia administration's most ballyhooed objectives, whose fulfillment is now within reach.

In any case, the new fishing agreement with the Soviet Union should be short-term or at least capable of being amended in the short run. The main objective should be the building of a Peruvian fishing fleet that could replace the Soviet ships so we could end up selling them fish caught by Peruvian crews. The task of any foreign corporation should be to open up new economic fields and train local personnel in exchange for reasonable profits, and then leave the field to local private or state-owned companies. This is what happened with the entire mining sector.

Are the Soviets doing this? It would not seem so. Their crews come in on Aeroflot planes. They are taking away 95 percent of their catch and will take 80 percent in the future. They pay no taxes or navigation fees. Furthermore, there are some indications that they may be harming our fish resources.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES POLICE REORGANIZATION

PY031224 Lima Panamericana Television Netwoek in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A total of 137 officers of the police forces were retired today within the framework of reorganization of those institutions.

They are: 26 lieutenant colonels and 30 majors of the Peruvian Investigative Police; 29 lieutenant colonels and 33 majors of the Civil Guard; and 5 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels and 10 majors of the Republican Guard.

Interior Minister Abel Salinas today swore in General Augusto Caceres Goycochea as the new director of the medical corps of the police forces. The minister then spoke about the measures of reorganization and the discovery of a subversive arsenal in the hills.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Minister, how is the reorganization process of the police forces coming along as related to the report that appeared in today's EL PERUANO?

[Salinas] I believe that it is something that you yourselves can appreciate. The reorganization process continues. I again insist that all the officers who have been retired have not committed any crimes; they have been retired within the framework of the debureaucratization process with an eye to streamlining each of the police forces.

[Unidentified reported] Concerning reorganization of the police forces, what is its current stage and are any more lists going to be published?

[Salinas] We have until 24 December to conclude this job in accordance with the authorization that Congress has granted us; and when necessary we are going to continue to retire officers. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

VENCEREMOS CONDEMNS MOTIVES OF YOUTH MOVEMENT

PA021400 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 2 Dec 85

["Segment" for Salvadoran youths and parents to "expose what is at the bottom of the Patriotic Youth Movement"]

[Excerpt] What is the Patriotic Youth Movement? What does the dictatorship plan to achieve with the so-called Patriotic Youth Movement? What is the role of this movement within the North Americans' counterinsurgency plans?

In the U.S. Government's plans for the counterinsurgency war in El Salvador, special attention is being given to the youth. They know that throughout the world the youth are part of the sector that quickly absorbs the historic need to struggle to change unfair social situations. The youth rebel against all dictatorships; against all impositions. The youth have always placed all their energy and vitality in support of the just, revolutionary, and renovating causes.

It is known that, in an attempt to save its system in El Salvador, the U.S. plan contemplates a massive growth of Duarte's Army and the delivery of more war equipment. For their plan to work, the North Americans need new blood, they need thousands of youths to recruit into that Army. They also need thousands of youths with a higher level of education who can learn to handle the modern war equipment.

The Army also needs hundreds of youths to be officer and non-commissioned officers. All of this is part of the plan that the North Americans have drafted for the Salvadoran Army.

After 5 years of war, the high command has admitted that it has suffered more than 18,000 casualties in a war that they continue to lose -- that is, the number of soldiers put out of combat in these 5 years is higher than the number of soldiers the Army had when the war broke out. Meanwhile, it is getting more and more difficult for the high command to recruit soldiers from the rural areas. The FMLN has extended to all the rural areas of the country. The people's organization in the rural areas is very strong.

In the past, the dictatorship had its source of youths to be recruited in the areas that 10 years ago were the most backward, politically speaking. However, today these areas are under the control of the FMLN. Today, the dictatorship can only forcefully recruit from the cities and the surrounding areas and some western areas. But it is precisely in these areas where the FMLN has traditionally had the most support.

This situation creates a crisis for the dictatorship's plans to increase its number of soldiers. The saddest case is that of Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa, in Chalatenango Department, and Colonel Mauricio Vargas, in Morazan Department. For example, in Morazan a whole company of the Cacahuatique Battalion rebeled in Ocicala and all the soldiers had to be sent back home. Another Morazan Battalion company, approximately 150 men, were given a few days of leave and only a few recruits returned to headquarters after the leave was up. The rest defected. We have reported on these cases and we have even interviewed some of these men on radio Venceremos. In other words, the morale of the soldiers who are forcefully recruited and who are becoming aware of the fact that they are part of an Army that does not respond to their interests results in soldiers without a desire to fight and who are willing to abandon their abductors the minute they get the chance.

The U.S. Embassy knows that the military plan to increase the number of soldiers is facing a crisis because of this. Meanwhile, the occupation of the CEMFA [Armed Forces Military Training Center] headquarters in La Union Department by guerrilla forces, the occupation of the main training center that the North Americans have in El Salvador, was a strategic blow against the gringos' counterinsurgency plan. The effect on morale that this occupation had on the soldiers and officers is beginning to show today with the number of recruited soldiers who defect from the Army each day.

The new blood that the North Americans need for their counterinsurgency plan is becoming more and more difficult to find. The ghost that haunts the military high command is the fear of an FMLN infiltration of its headquarters. A recruited youth could very well be the patriot who will point his rifle at a colonel or a general. He could be that silent hand that will blow up a gunpowder arsenal, or the patriot who will give the exact information regarding the movements of U.S. advisers. Forceful recruitment in a people's war such as ours is a double-edged instrument that could represent terrible disasters for the high command.

The U.S. plan to make the Army grow and to train personnel in the use of modern war equipment is in a crisis. Salvadoran youths are strongly refusing to participate in the plans against our homeland, whereas they are joining the ranks of the FMLN. In view of all this, what are the North American doing? Among other things, the U.S. Embassy has presented the Patriotic Youth Movement. With this plan they are trying to attract youths to register at the military school and headquarters. They are directing their psychological war at youths. They are trying to lure them into the war they are waging against the people, put style into the war, and stimulate the youths with adventurism. The gringos are trying to create symbols in favor of their war. At this moment, they are using a homosexual actor like Sylvester Stallone to invent a super hero they call Rambo, a two-bit hero who fought in the Vietnam War that we all know was a disastrous defeat for the gringos. Here in El Salvador we have begun to see how the North American's psychological warfare has introduced pencils, t-shirts, caps, and items with military camouflage. They are trying to put style into the war.

Meanwhile, television carries Coprefa's [Armed Forces Press Committee] reportages that show the military operations of its genocidal battalions accompanied by modern images and music that attract the youth. This propaganda and this psychological warfare are all part of the counterinsurgency plan to attract youths to join the war against the Salvadoran people; they are trying to involve youths in the war that imperialism promotes against our homeland. They are doing this through movements like the patriotic youth. The movement's next step will be to lure youths to the military school, to the headquarters, and the battlefields. Duarte and his party have found a way to make this North American plan work for them. From the very beginning, Duarte's party decided to use the government to create a social base for themselves. Now they feel that future members of the party could be recruited from the Patriotic Youth Movement. The Christian Democratic Party tried to create a fascist-type organization with the Patriotic Youth Movement that would support their political plans.

Now let us see how the U.S. Embassy drafted this plan. The plan is being coordinated by the D-5 Department; that is, the psychological warfare department. Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Oscar Lopez Nuila, Treausury Police Director Colonel Reinaldo Golcher, and General Onecifero Blandon, chief of the Army's General Staff, are participating in this plan.

The Christian Democratic Party is represented by Education Minister Jose Alberto Buendia Flores and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes. Soldiers and Duarte's followers have joined to hunt youths.

What is the Patriotic Youth Movement? We have in our hands a document signed by the director of the Treasury Police himself. In this document he issues orders to the members of the Treasury Police throughout the country to apply this military plan. The document reads as follows:

Salvadoran Armed Forces

Treasury Police

Department Five.

This document is dated 8 March 1985 and is signed by Colonel Reinaldo Golcher. Paragraph two, letter A, of this document speaks of the Patriotic Youth Movement. It states:

We want every member of the security corps to try to understand the feelings, frustrations, and concerns of the youths and obtain their trust.

If we interpret this correctly, the military high command wants to win over the youths' trust to involve them in the war. Of course, this part of the plan is doomed to failure. Why? Because what Salvadoran youth can trust a National Police torturer or a Treasury Police murderer? No Salvadoran youth will fall for the counterrevolutionary arguments the Army officers set forth to youths during conferences. How can someone like Colonel Jesus Natividad Caceres Cabrera deceive youths when he lectures them at their schools if we all know that he, together with Domingo Monterrosa, personally oversaw the El Mozote massacre, the 1,000 victims of which were mostly children and teenagers? No Salvadoran youth will trust the gorillas who persecute, repress, and murder them. What Salvadoran student will trust the murderous gorillas if it was they who raided the university and they who list all Salvadoran youths and students as suspects who must be kept in check? That is why this plan is doomed to failure.

Number two, letter B of Col Golcher's document states that the Patriotic Youth Movement is called upon to save youths from antidemocratic ideas and doctrines. We already know what this means. These are the same words that were used by dictators Molino and Romero when they spoke about the people's ideal of justice and freedom. In this paragraph the military's intention to conduct psychological warfare, a futile attempt to convince youths that they must refuse to participate in the people's struggle, is exposed. The military tells youths that their institution is struggling to protect family, country, and religion. However, what youth can believe in the sincerity of an Army gorilla who beats on his chest with apparent Christian piety when the military chieftains are responsible for the murders of Monsignor Romero, 11 priests, 4 nuns, and hundreds of catechists? What youth can believe in the alleged patriotism purported in that plan? Who can believe that the military are defending the country when it is they who have traded away the Salvadoran sovereignty to the gringos in exchange for dollars and corruption?

The high command's clods extol respect for the family while they are responsible for the distingegration of the families of 1 million Salvadorans who have been displaced or who have sought refuge abroad. The colonels and generals are to blame for the suffering of 70,000 families who have lost a family member, murdered by the agents of repression. Because of all of the above, this military plan entitled Patriotic Youth Movement is doomed to a crushing failure.

FMLN DESTROYS LA HERRADURA, LA PAZ SUBSTATION

PA032210 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Here is important information from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front in La Paz Department. Attention, Salvadoran people. A strategic blow has been dealt to the Duarte dictatorship's war economy.

At 0030 today, Tuesday, 3 December, sappers from the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group raided the La Herradura energy substation on the coastal highway, near the La Flecha turnoff, Santiago Nonualco jurisdiction, La Paz Department. The sappers outwitted the troops of the Armed Forces Engineers' Training Center, CIIFA, on the coastal highway, and planted explosive charges that completely destroyed the La Herradura electric energy installations.

Attention, Salvadoran people. All the power installations of the La Herradura substation have been completely destroyed by our sappers. This has been a harsh blow of strategic importancein La Paz Department because this power substation supplied energy to the entire department. In addition, this blow is aimed directly at the war economy of Duarte's terrorist regime. The sappers unit that succeeded in destroying this power substation withdrew without any trouble.

REBELS REPORT ON ARMY CASUALTIES IN NOVEMBER

PA012318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Attention, much attention: November was a month of guerrilla victories. The following is a summary of casualties sustained by puppet troops during ambushes, enemy patrols in areas under our control, guerrilla attacks on their positions, and in various operations in at least 12 departments throughout the country.

Much attention, this is the casualty count of the dictatorship in November: in the Feliciano Ama Western Front we inflicted 47 casualties; in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, 194 casualties; Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, 119 casualties; Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, 581 casualties, we repeat, 581 casualties in November, five, eight, one, 581 casualties. Out of those 581, 108 were the result of mines; 108 casualties brought about by revolutionary mines. In November, we carried out 34 important ambushes on the highways. As a result of them, the enemy sustained 170 casualties, including dead and wounded. Casualties resulting from mines and ambushes, in which we also used mines as a popular weapon, add up to 278 casualties. That is, 47 percent of the total enemy casualties were inflicted in actions in which our units used these popular weapons: revolutionary mines.

The casualty count for November continues. Included among the 581 casualties are two Army officers, one lieutenant, three cadets, one sergeant, two sub-sargeants, seven corporals, and one radio operator.

In keeping with the FMLN military advance framework, Colonel Napoleon Avalos, civil aeronautics director and former chief of the presidential general staff, remains our prisoner of war.

In November, during aborted airborne operations, our units damaged three helicopters, including one equipped with a rocket launcher. Five military transportation trucks were destroyed.

As for weapons seized in November, we list the following: 34 rifles, 3 M-79 grenade launchers, 1 M-60 machinegun, one 90-mm cannon and 21 shells and 7,400 cartridges.

COPREFA ON ARMED FORCES, REBEL OPERATIONS

PA290435 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has reported various actions. One terrorist killed and one G-3 rifle with ammunition seized was the result of the clash between military troops from the Victoria Battalion, Military Detachment No 2, which has its headquarters in Sensuntepeque, against extremist columns near the (El Peten) Hamlet, Cojutepeque Jurisdiction, Cabanas Department.

Meanwhile, troops from the Bracamonte Battalion inflicted one dead and four wounded on terrorist forces during a clash near (Iberia) Canton, Zacatecoluca Jurisdiction, La Paz Department. In this department, troops from the Armed Forces engineer battalion destroyed two subversive training camps near (Mala Veija) Creek, Zacatecoluca Jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, former terrorist Heraclio Hernandez Carrillo, alias Roberto, surrendered to the National Guard forces protecting the people of San Vicente. He also presented an AR-5 rifle and a large amount of military equipment.

In a terrorist action Freddy Calderon Moreno was murdered in El Socorro Canton, (?Yayampi) jurisdiction, La Union Department, where he worked as a military escort. Jose Antonio Ramirez was also killed by the explosioin of a snare set by subversive elements in Hacienda San Lucas, Jucuapa Jurisdiction, San Miguel Department.

In another indiscriminate action such as those still carried out by terrorist groups, a boss from Hacienda El Traphichon lost both his hands. The rebels said they committed this savage action because the peasant in question went against their decisions and orders and would not participate in the boycott of the national economy established by the FMLN.

Meanwhile, subversive elements kidnapped four coffee pickers from Hacienda Buena Vista, Quezaltepeque Jurisdiction, La Libertad Department. Their whereabouts are unknown. In another area, ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] terrorists kidnapped Juan Mengivar from his home in the El Calvario neighborhood in San Agustin, Usulutan Department. His whereabouts are unknown.

GUATEMALA

CLASHES BETWEEN ARMY, GUERRILLAS REPORTED

PA280246 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 27 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Military sources reported last night that another guerrilla who belongs to the groups operating in El Peten was killed during a clash with the Army. There were no Army casualties.

The incident took place at 0800 on Monday near Machaquila, San Luis Peten Municipality. At this site, a military patrol on a surveillance mission clashed with a group of leftist extremists.

During the clash, a guerrilla was killed. A Galil rifle, three 35-cartridge clips, 95 5.6-mm cartridges, and a grenade were recovered from him. In addition, the Army found a tent, several mosquito nets, personal equipment, medicine, and food. The remainder of the group fled, but a military patrol is conducting a search operation to locate them.

ORPA Bulletin Read

PA032141 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] This is a war bulletin that we have received from our companeros of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG, that fights the Mejia Victores dictatorship. The bulletin is signed by the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms, ORPA.

At 0930 on 25 November, near Finca El Recreo, El Quetzal Municipality, San Marcos Department, an enemy platoon that moved on foot on the road from Coatepeque to El Quetzal was attacked. Guerrillas attacked the platoon with rifle fire, inflicted two casualties on the enemy column, and caused it to disband. The enemy's reaction was poor and fruitless during the attack. The platoon could not move until the afternoon, when they put civilians in front of their column.

On the morning of 26 November, enemy scouts detected a guerrilla ambush near Natividad de Maria, La Reforma, San Marcos Department. At 1730, the enemy tried to jump the guerrillas' position from the flanks and the rear. The guerrillas, however, could not be surprised, and the troops suffered one casualty.

11 Army Casualties in Quiche

PA040017 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 3 Dec 85 p 4

[Text] A CERIGUA dispatch received here reports recent rebel actions.

According to the report, the EGP [Poor People's Guerrilla Army] caused 11 government troop causualties during an attack and harassment operation on a military detachment in Quiche Department, northwest of Guatemala City, between 19 and 22 November. The guerrillas attacked the military garrison at Chajul on 22 November when the soldiers were in formation. The guerrillas killed 10 and wounded an unspecified number. The attack lasted 20 minutes.

Despite the fact that the military repelled the attack, the rebels withdrew without any trouble. On 19 November, EGP members caused one Army casualty in Viconsonib, Quiche Department.

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURES THIS YEAR -- Police spokesman Mario Ramirez Ruiz has reported that so far this year Guatemalan authorities have seized approximately $25 million in cocaine and arrested eight Colombians, two Americans, and some Guatemalans who served as links. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Nov 85 PA]

COFFEE EXPORTS -- Guatemala City, 28 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- According to the National Coffee Association, coffee exports for 1984-85 resulted in Guatemala receiving more than $430 million in revenues. In 1984, total Guatemalan exports were $1,132,000,000; 31 percent of this amount was represented by coffee exports ($361 million). [Summary] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0058 GMT 29 Nov 85 PA]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE BORDER DISPUTE TO HAGUE COURT

PA300354 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has reaffirmed the Honduran Government's decision to take the matter of the border dispute with El Salvador before the International Court of Justice at The Hague if no direct agreement has been reached by 10 December. However, the foreign secretary believes that direct negotiations should continue for 6 months after 10 December before the two countries sign the agreement to go to The Hague. Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica's statements follow:

[Begin recording] I would like to say that according to the General Peace Treaty the period for direct negotiations was for 5 years: 10 December 1980 to 10 December 1985. Therefore, if El Salvador has the political will and if President Duarte, as he has often stated, has the political will, then I think that between now and 10 December they will have an excellent opportunity to demonstrate this political will and reach a total or partial agreement. We are working on this.

At midnight on 10 December, the Joint Border Commission will cease to exist. Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova issued instructions and the document that abolishes the commission, as established in the General Peace Treaty, is ready. This commission will then become a commission that will handle territorial studies and will express our will, and the will of the Honduran Government, to go before The Hague Court.

As we have already said, during the 6 months following 10 December the two countries must agree on when to go before the court. If one of the countries fails to do so, the other country can present the case unilaterally and the court will rule in absentia. Once the Joint Border Commission has ceased to exist, and during the 6 months period prior to signing the agreement to go before The Hague Court, the direct negotiations can continue. [end recording]

El Salvador Urges Direct Talks

PA300307 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Salvadoran Government is trying to avoid going before the International Court of Justice at The Hague. The Salvadoran Government has not changed its position; it is avoiding going before the International Court to resolve the border dispute with Honduras. Salvador Trigueros, the new Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras, said yesterday that even after 10 December negotiations can continue to avoid going before the court.

[Begin recording] [Trigueros] My government is working with the Honduran Government to find a direct solution to the problem we have with Honduras.

[Question] Is there time?

[Trigueros] Yes. The deadline is 10 December, and the direct approach can still be attempted after 10 December. This would avoid a confrontation before the Hague Court. Even though the court is the largest court of justice, this is a problem we can resolve in a friendly manner through a direct approach.

[Question] After the deadline, you will not be able to negotiate directly.

[Trigueros] Yes it can be done; it can still be done. [end recording]

These were statements made by Salvador Trigueros, new Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras.

NATIONAL PARTY AWAITING TNE'S FINAL RULING

PA300218 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] A few hours before the elections began, the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] announced that the new president would be chosen according to the amended Electoral Law. The amended Electoral Law establishes that the president and presidential designates will be chosen from the party that achieves a majority of votes. In the event a political party presents one or more presidential and presidential designate candidates the following rule will be applied: The votes of each of the presidential candidates presented by a party will be added and the total number of votes will be considered the party's total number of votes.

After adding the votes cast in favor of Fernando Lardizabal and Juan Pablo Urrutia, the other two National Party candidates, to those cast in favor of Rafael Leonardo Callejas, the National Party's total is approximately 694,448 votes. According to an official report released last night, the National Party has exactly 694,448 votes. Likewise, when the votes cast in favor of Oscar Mejia Arellano, Efrain Bu Giron, and Carlos Roberto Reina, candidates for the Liberal Party, are added to those in favor of president-elect Jose Azcona, we find that the Liberal Party received 780,059 votes. However, followers of Rafael Leonardo Callejas have threatened to contest the elections with an appeal to the Supreme Court of Justice. In a statement made yesterday, the presidential candidate asked everyone to wait for the TNE's ruling and avoid speculations since these do not contribute to the electoral process.

During a meeting of the Callejista movement held yesterday at the obelisk, where thousands of members of the National Party came to hear their candidate speak, Rafael Leonardo Callejas thanked the followers of the National Party for their support. An interview with this radio station follows:

[Begin recording] [Callejas in progress] ...to thank the Tegucigalpa voters for giving the victory to my party, the National Party. I wish to thank all of my fellow countrymen, especially those from Tegucigalpa because we are meeting here, for their political support during the campaign, and I also wish to ask them for their support for the decisions that we must adopt in the future -- decisions to be made thinking of Honduras, thinking of its national feeling, and respecting the will of a people who, in these elections, gave me the victory by a vast majority of votes over our nearest contender. This victory will allow us to have a 47 percent representation in the National Assembly and a very high percentage of the votes nationwide.

[Question] Mr Callejas, do you accept defeat?

[Callejas] We won in these elections.

[Question] What about the vote count?

[Callejas] We acted as was established for the electoral process. I feel we have won the elections.

[Question] Will you accept the TNE's ruling of a party majority?

[Callejas] At this moment I will not answer that question. This event is a fraternal act and it has nothing to do with what is going on at the TNE. I do wish to state that the TNE will rule at a certain time and that we must wait for their decision. I think all of the candidates should wait for the ruling before making statements because we must not confuse the Honduran people.

[Question] Then the situation has not been defined? Do you feel there could be a change after the TNE's early report on the number of votes received per party?

[Callejas] Why don't we just wait for the TNE's results.

[Question] You won as a candidate. Do you have hopes that the TNE will change its earlier decision before the process ends?

[Callejas] Why don't we just wait for the TNE's results.

[Question] It has been said that you are negotiating the leadership of the National Assembly presidency with the Azconistas and the Monarquistas [National Recovery Movement followers]. This has been published in the local press. Is there any truth to this?

[Callejas] We are not negotiating with any political sector. I am not trying to say that -- because of the obvious reasons -- there has been no communication between some Monarca [Rafael Callesjas National Recovery Movement] leaders and other political sectors of the country. There are matters to be discussed that involve the electoral process and the nation; however, we are negotiating with no one. We have asked for a complete revision of the electoral process because we wish to review each document separately. We would like the process to end in a legal manner. We are just waiting for the TNE's decisions. [end recording]

COMMENTARY URGES SOCIAL CHANGES BY NEW GOVERNMENT

PA021913 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Excepts] It seems like yesterday, but the country has been walking down the democratic path for the past 6 years. The return to a de jure system began with the 1979 elections to elect a Constituent Assembly, which approved the Constitution 2 years later. It seems impossible, but here we are after 6 years. We have had 6 years of hard political history. It was more than sufficient time to appreciate the value of democracy, and to realize how much good and bad can be done in the name of democracy in a country. Since for the first time in many years a constitutional government will succeed another, we must begin discussing a great national policy that will permit us to achieve the fundamental changes that the country is demanding.

The massive voter turnout shows that the great majority of Hondurans want a change. We are demanding a change and that is why the people went to the polls in unprecendented numbers to elect a new government that will undertake social changes. In the past 4 years, there have been moments in which no sector of the nation has not felt attacked by the state. This situation should not exist in a de jure state.

Citizens should not feel impotent in a constitutional government in which the state has the democratic means to do justice. The Honduran democracy is experiencing crucial moments. We are now more dependent on official U.S. aid. We frequently learn that each disbursement of aid represents serious conditions that the Honduran Government must fulfill. We are not saying that we should request aid from our allies in the north with shotguns, but all of this dependence must be the result of serious, firm, and, above all, honorable and patriotic negotiations in relation to the interests the United States has in our country.

The maneuvers issue must be carefully discussed by the government and the Armed Forces. It has been shown that when the military men exceed the bounds of administrative hierarchy, the country loses a lot. The best example has been the Regional Military Training Center [CREM], that was subsequently dismantled after it had already fulfilled objectives. We repeat: It was subsequently dismantled after it had already fulfilled the objectives that the North Americans had established to help the Salvadoran Army.

The national budget must be handled judiciously with regard to the purchase of weapons because Honduras needs to make great efforts to give the people better health services, and to allocate more resources to education in order to overcome the high illiteracy in the country.

Regarding politics, the new government must make supreme efforts to find a point of convergence among all the political forces. It will be useless for the new government to form a tight bloc based on the Azcona movement if it confronts huge united interests that want to form a hardline opposition. A coalition government would be adequate. The other sectors of the same party and those of the other parties must be kept in mind when forming the new government. However, it must not only include the bitter members of those other sectors. Instead, it must let the movements and parties propose their best men so that an excellent administration can be organized. Conditions exist so that Mr Azcona del Hoyo can correct many wrongs by attacking all of the aspects that go against freedom and progress in Honduras. Above all, he must guarantee freedom of expression, which is essential so that all of the other citizens rights will exist.

NICARAGUA

EXCELSIOR INTERVIEWS INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE

Part I

PA301824 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Nov 85 pp 1 A, 22 A, 29 A

[Report on interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Luis Suarez, EXCELSIOR correspondent in Managua; dated Managua, 16 November]

[Excerpts] Nicaragua is not subject to discussion by anyone, Tomas Borge states emphatically, donning his uniform of commander of the revolution, as I mention the possibility that Nicaragua and Central America will be topics of discussion at the upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

After reconsidering and admitting that any world leader can express opinions or make recommendations on these issues, he also admits the possibility that at the summit the Soviet leader may give opinions aimed at "inducing Reagan to establish negotiations with Nicaragua."

Borge is the only survivor of the founding members of the Nicaraguan FSLN. He is one of the nine commanders of the revolution who together decide the fate of that country.

As minister of interior he is the authority directly responsible for the imposition of the state of emergency currently in force in Nicaragua. He has the prestige and authority vested in him by his fellow Sandinist commanders by virtue of his seniority. Writer and poet, author of hymns and cantatas, a man who told his Somozist jailers his revenge would be even more terrible because he planned to Forgive them, says, and not without reason: "There is no peace in Nicaragua."

Seated in the living room of a government protocol house in the residential Las Colinas neighborhood, the mansions of which were abandoned by their millioniare Somozist inhabitants and later confiscated by the revolution, Borge rocks himself in a rattan chair while chewing on a cigar as I ask him: What is the government's point of view on the proposals for peace and dialogue made by the opposition and particularly by the ranking leaders of the Catholic Church with the support of the U.S. Government, considering that said proposals imply a dialogue with the members of the armed counterrevolution?

He replies: The U.S. Government and its trained echoes in Nicaragua are proposing a dialogue that is impossible. They do not even really want a dialogue, but for us to surrender. Nicaragua and the revolution refuse to sit down at the negotiating table with the leaders of the counterrevolution directed by former Somozist guardsmen. I believe that all the Nicaraguan people would repudiate us if we bowed to the pressures in that direction. It would be an antipopular move. The dialogue is therefore an impossibility. We will never sit down and talk with them. I believe I put it this way once: The sand in the sea and the stars in the sky will be counted before we agree to hold a dialogue with the counterrevolution.

Behind a puff of smoke, Tomas Borge continued:

"They don't think for themselves and make no decision. The decisions are made by the U.S. Government. Common sense and basic logic indicate that it is with the one who makes the decisions that we have to sit down and talk, that is with the U.S. Government, and we have repeatedly proposed to that government that it is necessary to reach an understanding on the basis of mutual respect and of respect for our sovereignty, for the dignity of the country and for the right we have to make whatever decisions we find suitable to promote the interests of our people. Dialogue with the counter-revolutionaries is not possible, and it has become virtually impossible to have a dialogue with the United States because the government of that country refuses to talk with us. [no end quotation marks as published]

[Suarez] However, in spite of this rejection, you have maintained, and still maintain talks and dialogues with some rebels. I am talking about the people from the Atlantic coast communities, the Indians, the Miskitos, to be specific.

[Borge] We are talking not only with them. We continuously maintain a political dialogue with the political parties represented in the National Assembly. We have maintained for several months already a dialogue with leaders of the armed Misura [Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas] and MISURASATA [Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas, Sandinist Unity] groups. I have personally spoken with those men. Important MISURA and MISURASATA military leaders have come to Managua. Their objectives are different from those of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN). That is, some of their demands are truly justified and the revolution has included them in an autonomy project. Other demands have not been satisfied because of the country's limitations. All the Atlantic coast people are being consulted about the autonomy project, which is the most important issue and which will be drafted into a bill for discussion by the National Assembly during the first 3 months of next year.

Thus, in practice we have reached a high level of pacification in the Atlantic coast thanks to these talks with sectors whose objectives are completely different from those that motivate the leaders of a counterrevolution directed by the National Guard.

[Suarez] We pass from the Indian subject to international affairs and I ask: It is being said abroad that there is a U.S. counterproposal to talk with you if some previous conditions such as the dissolution of the National Assembly, the convocation of new elections, and other similar demands are met. Is this true?

[Borge] We are perfectly disposed to dissolve the National Assembly and to convoke new elections if the U.S. Government dissolves the U.S. Congress and calls new elections. If they dare to so shamelessly meddle in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, we feel we also have the right to express our opinion. As soon as the U.S. Congress is dissolved, on that very day, we could dissolve Nicaragua's National Assembly.

[Suarez] Are we being utopian?

[Borge] We are saying that such conditions are totally idiotic, impossible, disrespectful, rude, and inadmissible for any country having even a little respect for its national dignity.

[Suarez] However, the policy of dialogue with or without conditions is being portrayed at the international level. Do you think that if the top representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev, respectively, meet in spite of their many differences this could have an effect on the response to the demands for negotiations from a small country such as Nicaragua to a giant such as the United States and also produce a dialogue?

[Borge] I believe that Mr Reagan and the Soviet leader, Gorbachev, are going to discuss matters that are very important for the future of mankind. During a brief conversation we had with a Soviet leader we were told that there are possibilities that a little detente light could emerge in the world because of the aspects involved in these talks, but we were also told that we should not have illusions that this summit meeting will resolve the problems of world peace. That is, I do not believe that the development of nuclear weapons and of other deadly arms will be stopped. This is my personal opinion. The danger of war remains and this would be the last war on this planet because a war would represent the destruction of mankind.

[Suarez] Something which, naturally, would catastrophically cover Central America....

[Borge] Reagan's proposal to discuss the world's hotspots, including Central America, appears to us to be a maneuver intended to hide or minimize the gist of the debate, the overall aspect of the issue. In any case, Nicaragua is not a subject for discussion by anyone; there can only be criteria expressed or recommendations made by world leaders with respect to Nicaragua or Central America. And we believe Gorbachev will voice his concern about the U.S. interventionist policy in Central America by ratifying his solidarity with our people's struggle. These discussions may include opinions intended to induce Reagan to establish negotiations with Nicaragua. It is not, of course, at that summit where the subject of Nicaragua is going to be negotiated, but it may produce some pressure or viewpoint that may serve us in the debate on the differences created by the U.S. aggressive policy.

[Suarez] Then, the position continues to be that the problem of Nicaragua and Central America is not included in the debate or the commonly called East-West conflicts?

[Borge] I think that the problems of Nicaragua, of Central America, and of other Latin American countries, have nothing to do with the East-West conflict. I believe the problem of the subcontinent is closely linked to the objective conditions in which the Latin American peoples live. That is, the struggles of our peoples, including that which Nicaragua is waging, which are the result of objective causes. The state of violence and unrest in the Central American region is caused by hunger, misery, and deprivation, by the masses' urgent need to find a new standard of living. The contradications between the East and West have nothing to do with the hunger and misery of our peoples. We once said that in Central America and commander in chief of the revolution is General Hunger.

[Suarez] In the meanwhile, does Contadora continue to be effective and valid in the region in Nicaragua's eyes?

[Borge] We continue to make efforts so that Contadora will remain alive and, in turn, Contadora is making efforts, which are not sufficiently firm at times, to neutralize the pressures of the U.S. Government. Contadora has immense prestige throughout the world, and in our opinion, in fact, it has not taken advantage of this prestige to impose certain viewpoints, which are absolutely justified. In turn, it has been pressured and weakened by the U.S. Government's political will.

[Suarez] There is now a new Contadora draft project...

[Borge] Yes. As you know, we were willing to sign the initial document. This new document, however, now subject to discussion, is not totally accepted by some Central American governments. Nicaragua is carefully studying every one of its points, and it has clearly established its willingness to sign a peace agreement, not a document of surrender. We do not know yet to what extent the recent situation in Colombia may have affected Contadora. We hope Colombia's position will not be seriously weakened abroad by the controversial decision it adopted in the recent tragic events that developed during the occupation of the Justice Palace.

Part II

PA251646 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 18 Nov 85 pp 1A, 13A

[Interview with Interior Minister Tomas Borge by Luis Suarez, EXCELSIOR correspondent in Managua; no date given]

[Text] Managua, 17 November -- Nicaragua is waging an all-out war, not only military, but also ideological, and it has resorted to the state of emergency (which "is not a state of siege or marial law"), to "outlaw the immorality" being practiced by some -- not all -- eccesiastical hierarchies, warned Commander Tomas Borge, responsible for internal security and public order in that country, from his posts as commander of the revolution and interior minister. At the same time, he denounces here the link of a close ecclesiastic collaborator of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo with a ranking U.S. Embassy official in Managua, whom he also identifies as a CIA agent.

Commander Borge explains that the state of emergency neither affects the mixed economy nor political pluralism, projects being applied by the FSLN and its government in Nicaragua.

In the second part of the interview to EXCELSIOR, the Nicaraguan minister begins by expressing his solidarity with the Mexican people for the recent earthquake tragedy, and responding to our question about comments from abroad concerning the state of emergency about everything being normal in Managua, he replied: Actually, the counterrevolution financed by the U.S. Government has brought more than an earthquake to Nicaragua. Although our Army has seriously hit the counterrevolutionand neutralized its strategic plans; if the enemy, thanks to our revolutionary state security, has been incapable of establishing an internal front or carrying out acts of sabotage and terrorism against our people, the fact is that we have been forced to establish the state of emergency.

[Suarez] Then, it is a most original state of emergency?

[Borge] The Nicaraguan state of emergency has been handled improperly abroad. The state of emergency is not a state of siege or martial law. It is neither teargas bombs, nor filled jails, nor shooting demonstrations. It is nothing like the states of emergency in some Latin American countries. While in Nicaragua, you will surely confirm that our citizens in the various cities of the country, in the rural areas not affected by the war, walk about freely at any time of day or night. Within the global abnormality of the war, you will notice a state of tranquillity, of normalcy, and up to date entertainment, and the cool look and easy attitude of the Nicaraguans, as they still remain full of hope in our world which has an irreversible vocation for happiness.

[Suarez] What does the state of emergency pursue?

[Borge] The state of emergency is neither bodies strewn on the streets nor indiscriminate repression -- a picture intentionally depicted by some spoken and written media. None of this is true in Nicaragua. On the contrary, the state of emergency is the answer to a real situation, it guarantees public freedoms, the real possibility that our people may express themselves without limitations; it is the absolute guarantee for our people to express themselves not only in political terms, but also in religious and cultural terms. The state of emergency is nothing but a few limitations, actually not too restrictive, for certain minority sectors who have identified themselves not only with Reagan's speech, but also with the counterrevolution.

[Suarez] The situation in Nicarague has long been, let us say, of emergency, and it is being qualified as serious and difficult due to the attacks by the "contras" and the sabotage. If this was so before the proclamation of the state of emergency, why has it been necessary?

[Borge] A war is a complicated struggle. It is not only a military war where bombs are exploded and citizens murdered, but also an ideological war. Our enemies have organized to disown the state institutions and validate the counterrevolution.

Certain sectors have organized and are shielding themselves behind religious organizations -- the Catholic Church -- or some rightist institutions to plant the position of the U.S. administration in the conscience of our people as something natural. These individuals are unaware of the measures that we are implementing in the face the current situation.

[Suarez] For example, specifically who?

[Borge] The newspaper LA PRENSA was censored on various occasions, but failed to comply with the censorship. On many occasions, Mr Bismarck Carballo, director of a radio station (Radio Catolica), which is linked to the country's most reactionary religious sector, disobeyed numerous orders from the Communications Media Directorate.

They met in churches and public places to justify counterrevolutionary activity. Leaders of the Council for Private Initiative have repeatedly called for identification with the counterrevolutionary armed struggle. In the same vein, in the church, some priests have openly proclaimed their identification with the counterrevolution. That is, that permanent drizzle on the conscience of the people, within the objective limitations afflicting our economy, brought about by the aggression, confused a sector of the population. We cannot afford to let the enemies of the people take advantage of the weaknesses that are characteristic of a revolution that is being attacked at the economic, political, and diplomatic levels, in addition to the military confrontation it is facing to sow discord and distrust, and to misguide and divide the people. They resorted to immoral and increasingly daring measures. The state of emergency outlawed immorality. In the face of this situation, we were forced, in order to strengthen the people's unity, to limit the activity of minority sectors, which are better financed and directed by the CIA.

[Suarez] From what is known abroad, from statements made, from what is written, and even from what we hear in religious services, it seems as though this is a feud between the Nicaraguan state and the church, that there is this polarization, that this is the real reason for the tension.

[Borge] This is a country with absolute freedom of religion. We could say that given the number of inhabitants in Nicaragua, there is more freedom of religion per capita here, so to speak, than in many other countries in the world. More than 2,000 masses are held each week and the number of Protestant Church followers has significantly increased. There are 165 priests, more than 100 of whom are foreigners.

[Suarez] Catholics?

[Borge] Catholics. And up to this point, we have not cancelled their residency visas as is done in other countries. Nevertheless, there has been an attempt to make people believe that we persecute the church here. Our confrontation with some top leaders of the Catholic Church -- we do not have problems with all of them -- is over political issues, not religious. They oppose the youth compliance with the Patriotic Military Service when the country is being attacked; when the state must defend itself. Cardinal Obando is touring city after city -- and anyone can attest to that -- from neighborhood to neighborhood, town to town, carrying out political activity and not religious activity.

[Suarez] Have you not made him realize this before implementing the measures?

[Borge] We have even personally spoken to him; we told him that he has absolute guarantees to carry out liturgical activities. As for the political front, should he wish to face us, we will not hesitate to face him at that level. However, in the meanwhile, we guarantee and will always guarantee freedom of religion in our country. Our main confrontation is not with the church, but with some leaders of the Catholic Church.

[Suarez] Which is the main confrontation of the revolution?

[Borge] The fundamental contradiction is between Nicaragua and the U. S. Government, to which an ecclesiastical sector obeys, as is the case with Cardinal Obando. After the [state of emergency] measures were adopted, a private company with ties with the Church was raided.

It was called Coprosa [Archidiocesan Social Promotion Commission, Incorporated] -- it was not called Coprosa accidentally: Coprosa, Incorporated -- and it provided support for all kinds of [words illegible] Nicaraguans, protected by a religious cloak. In addition, we were able to determine that they receive financial aid from the U. S. Embassy, and that there were serious links between Radio Catolica Manager Bismarck Carballo, and top U. S. Embassy employee Jessica Lacroix. We informed Cardinal Obando of all of this. We have reliable proof of their conversations, and about the instructions which Father Carballo as well as the Managua Church Hierarchy received from the U. S. Embassy. These hard facts reveal the strictly political ties that exist among this Church sector, the U. S. Government, the CIA, and the counter-revolution. We do not have confrontations with them because they celebrate masses or pray the Our Father, but rather because they are really involved in unlawful political activities.

[Suarez] Can the Nicaraguan revolutionary and government leaders maintain their identification with a cheifly Catholic people, despite the hostility from some members of the Hierarchy? How are the ties between the revolutionary leadership and the people maintained with such obstacles?

[Borge] Some church leaders manage the Nicaraguan situation with unbelievable clumsiness. Let no one have any doubts about this, the Nicaraguan people continue to support the revolution. And Nicaraguans are Catholics, they are Christians. These Christian people identify themselves with Christ's principles, and yet they also identify with the Sandinist revolution's political principles. It is indeed extremely fascinating to see how in the Nicaraguan experience, despite the country's limitations, despite the poverty and creeping misery resulting from the attacks, in addition to the dragging economic problems, the Nicaraguan people continue to support the revolution with growing enthusiasm, even against all the propaganda and ideological efforts being conducted to mislead them. Anyone who visits Nicaragua and talks with Nicaraguan citizens anywhere in the country will confirm that what I am saying is exact and absolutely true.

[Suarez] Nevertheless, the state of emergency must have had some effect on the overall situation. How do the emergency measures, in other words the extension of the state of emergency affect the revolution's project of political pluralism and mixed economy?

[Borge] The state of emergency guarantees the mixed economy and political pluralism. It is not against either one; on the contrary, it is designed to benefit and protect the revolution's political scheme. The opposition's media continues to operate in Nicaragua, with the same freedom. Political parties, particularly those that are represented at the National Assembly can express their viewpoints with complete liberty. The revolution continues to subsidize in some cases, or to benefit in some way through tax exemptions, the Nicaraguan private initiative. The large landowners in this country can exploit the sugarcane industry, for example, under the same conditions as in the past, or with even more protection. So both the mixed economy and political pluralism not only continue to be guaranteed, but are further guaranteed with the state of emergency.

[Suarez] However, the war continues. It is possible to face an all-out war and maintain peace at the same time?

[Borge] There is no peace in Nicaragua. We are trying to achieve it, unfortunately, through a military confrontation.

Simultaneously, we continue to advocate political negotiations and diplomatic efforts. However, due to the U.S. Government's intransigency, we must go through war in order to achieve peace. We are conducting new efforts to neutralize and hit the armed counter-revolutionary groups through strategic blows. The more we succeed in our efforts, the better our chances to negotiate peace.

BLANDON DENIES NEW PRESSURES ON LA PRENSA

PA032204 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] At the same time that thousands of Nicaraguans were gathering at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua to greet the first contingent of demobilized Patriotic Military Service [SMP] troops, LA PRENSA was holding a news conference for foreign correspondents. Jaime Charmorro, LA PRENSA's director, told the correspondents that he felt threatened by a letter he received from Captain Nelba Blandon, Interior Ministry communications media director, asking him to respect the state of emergency law.

In statements to this newscast, Captain Nelba Blandon said that on 27 November she urged the LA PRENSA director to respect the laws of the country and not to use other media to publish the information censored due to the state of the emergency implemented in face of the aggression endured by Nicaragua. Captain Nelba Blandon described Chamorro's news conference as an attempt to distract attention from the return of the SMP's combatants. Today's edition of LA PRENSA was not published following a decision adopted by its board of directors.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY TARGET OF 'REPRESSION'

PA040006 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Sandinist regime has continued its acts of repression against its adversaries and dozens of people have been arrested during the past few days in line with the repression campaign. Religious organizations and Social Christian Party members are among the main targets of the Sandinist persecution, Erick Ramirez, Social Christian Party president, reported as he expressed to Radio Impacto his concern over the existing situation in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] This escalation of repression unleashed by the regime against the Social Christian Party reached its peak with the slaying of peasant leader Zacarias Martinez. Many of our leaders in rural areas have been arrested for questioning by the Sandinist authorities. We also learned of the arrest of Abel Reyes and Cesar Flores, our party youth leaders, and nothing has been heard of them since they were arrested. The same happened to Moises Hernandez De Leon. We have received reports that our party leaders in Masaya, Luis Garcia, Tomasita Hernandez and Humberto Urbina, were arrested.

Repression against our party members is also being carried out in Matagalpa, where a few days ago Daniel Gonzalez, member of the National Peasant's Union, was badly beaten by a Sandinist military patrol for defending his teen-age son who was going to be recruited against his will to serve in the Army. There are still many more acts of repression which we are going to denounce. [end recording]

Erick Ramirez attributed the present acts of repression to opposition hardline policy that the Social Christian Party has maintained at all time against the Sandinist regime.

Ramirez reported that a letter was sent to the OAS, which is meeting in Cartagena, Colombia, denouncing this persecution and also requesting the good offices of the countries of the region to demand the end of repression in Nicaragua.

CALL-UP FOR MILITARY RESERVES BEGINS 9 DECEMBER

PA032015 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The first call-ups for those registered in the military reserves will be issued on Monday, Lieutenant Carlos Delgado of the Directorate of the Patriotic Military Service has stated to Radio Sandino. Lt Delgado explained that his call-up is for the men registered in the military reserves who are between 25 and 40 years old. The first to be called to the military reserve serve will preferentially be those who have already received some type of military training. The preference is due to the fact that these men will only need a refresher of their previous military training and compared to those without any military training, they can more quickly absorb any further training.

FDN ON DEPLOYMENT OF SAMS, UPCOMING OFFENSIVE

PA020059 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 23 Nov 85 pp 1 C, 2 C

[Text] A total of 2,000 fighters have joined the UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity] FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] during the last few days following the completion of their training. An additional 1,500 recruits will begin their basic training after a period of civic instruction and will then undergo the advanced training that is imparted to the Nicaraguan youths who are struggling for Nicaragua's freedom.

Sources from the FDN Strategic Command told NICARAGUA HOY that the 37 task forces that are fighting in Nicaraguan territory and the new units that have begun to be formed are equipped with air-aircraft rockets. Those units, which are duly trained, are equipped with Soviet-made SAM ground-to-air rockets.

The spokesman for the Strategic Command explained that the SAM rockets will soon take care of [daran cuenta] the feared Soviet-made MI-24 helicopters. The Sandinists know this already and are not taking chances by using them against our task forces. These helicopters are only attacking places where there are no SAM rockets yet, he noted.

He added, however, that soon even our smallest contingents will have antiaircraft rockets. The boys have been well trained, they handle weapons well, and we will soon have an anti-aircraft cover -- a conbination of SAM rockets and machineguns -- the Sandinist commanders cannot even imagine.

According to the reports from the Strategic Command to this weekly, the FDN is actively preparing for its summer [dry season, lasting from approximately February to April] offensive. With good training, sufficient equipment, and a morale that is higher every day, the FDN fighters will attack along a strategic line that starts at the Coco River and ends at the San Juan River.

Our source said that the Sandinist forces have begun to suffer from the syndrome that afflicted the National Guard forces by the end of the popular insurrection. He explained that the syndrome is characterized by the best Sandinist units fighting with determination only when they have helicopter or airplane cover. They readily give up fighting if they do not get air support.

The FDN spokesman added: "We know the exact number of MI-8 and MI-24 helicopters the Sandinists have which we have captured and we have the SAM rockets for the latter." [sentence as published]

He said that some MI-8 and MI-24 helicopters have already been shot down and the FDN has not yet deployed of all of its anti-aircraft rocketry (the SAM rockets). The Sandinists do not want to risk losing one of these costly aircraft, which have been billed as invincible by Soviet propaganda.

This business of invincibility is more propaganda then reality. The MI-24s were invincible while we did not have the SAMs. However, we now have the means to shoot them down. For this reason, they are not taking chances with our forces and are using them only to raze defenseless villages in order to territorize the civilian population, the FDN spokesman concluded.

INSURGENTS FOLLOW CONDUCT CODE IN BATTLEFIELD

PA020346 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 23 Nov 85 p 3 c

[Text] The insurgent Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (FARN) follow military by-laws and conduct guidelines that regulate the behavior of combatants on the battlefield. These juridical codes insist that the insurgent forces observe an institutional respect toward human rights. This encompasses respect for the civilian population, and, on the war front, the treatment of prisoners of war and the punishment of crimes and misdeeds committed by members of insurgent forces.

In the northern, central, and Atlantic areas, under the coordination of Eng Enrique Bermudez, the FDN continues to bear the heaviest burden in the war against the government in Managua. In the south, the UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity]-FARN, which is headed by Commander Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, is moving from the Nicaraguan south Pacific to the Central south Atlantic, in Rio San Juan Department. "El Negro" Chamorro's guerrilla activity here has been less intense than in the north due to a lack of resources, but he has dealt important blows south of the great Lake [of Nicaragua].

POLITBURO MEMBER GREETS MPLA-PT CONGRESS

FL032214 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2102 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, today transmitted greetings from Cuba to the Second Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labor [MPLA-PT]. In his remarks, Risquet reiterated the words of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro who said that 200,000 Cuban internationalists have served in Angola and, if necessary, another 200,000 will serve there.

Risquet Valdes also referred to the crisis of the South African Government and to the need to eliminate racism. Jorge Risquet ended his remarks to the Second Congress of the MPLA-PT with the statement that in both war and peace Cuba will stand next to Angola.

Geydar Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU, denounced the calumnies of the South African racists on Cuban and Soviet aid to Angola.

SHULTZ REJECTS CUBAN READMISSION TO OAS

PA031804 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Expressing his rejection of a Colombian proposal for Cuba to rejoin the OAS, U. S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that there is no reason for that Caribbean country to return to that regional organization. Shultz made this statement in Cartagena where the 14th OAS session began yesterday. Cuba was excluded from the OAS in 1962 as a result of strong pressure from the United States.

Inaugurating the meeting, Colombian President Belisario Betancur expressed the need to reform that organization and warned about the danger of postponing a decision in this regard. It is indispensable, Betancur said in his speech, to make the OAS a universal and pluralist group so that all nations of the region, regardless of their geographic location or ideology, can be represented in it.

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED TO USSR OVER HURRICANE AID

FL030359 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Workers, students, peasants, and the public in general have been visiting the USSR Embassy to express their gratitude for the enormous aid provided by the Soviet people to heal the economic woulds caused by Hurricane Kate. Our people have left written evidence of our gratitude and, as it is expressed in the communiques issued, this aid we receive is of immense value for the efforts the Cubans are making to recover from the extensive damage to industrial, agricultural, social, and service installations caused by the hurricane and to reduce the serious economic losses.

The voice of men and women has been heard in factories, schools, rural communities, and many public places to thank this gesture of the brother Soviets who once more show their great internationalist training, their solidary vocation, and principles which are elements that have characterized at all times the relations between our peoples, governments, and parties. This beautiful gesture is written in the pages of eternal friendship existing between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union.

PLENARY MEETING HELD IN HAVANA WITH GDR

FL031901 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Cuban and GDR delegations to the 13th session on cooperation between the two countries have held a plenary meeting in Havana. The Cuban delegation is presided over by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The GDR delegation is presided over by Horst Solle, foreign trade minister.

At the beginning of the meeting, Rafael Rodriguez, expressed the condolences of the Cuban party, government, and all the people on the death of Heinz Hoffmann, GDR politburo member and defense minister. For his part, Solle was appreciative of the condolences and expressed his confidence in the results that will be achieved from the exchanges at the present session.

During the course of the meeting, the two leaders exchanged information on the economic activities of the two countries. The Cuban vice president called the cooperation between Cuba and the GDR successful and said it is characterized by its efficiency and continuity in development programs.

RODRIGUEZ OFFERS CONDOLENCES AT GDR EMBASSY

FL040353 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] A book of condolences has been opened at the GDR embassy in this capital upon the death of GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffman. The book of condolences may be signed until tomorrow.

We express our deepest regret over Heinz Hoffmann's death. He is an example of the working class, combatant of long and valuable history, outstanding leader of the party, government, and people of the GDR. Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez wrote this in the book of condolences opened at the GDR embassy in Havana.

CTC SENDS RAUL CASTRO ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

FL031448 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, has sent a letter to Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] minister, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the landing of the "Granma" yacht forces and on the Day of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The message says the anniversary is not just an unprecedented event in the defensive capability of our country but also an important achievement in the struggle for major economic efficiency.

DOMINICA

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION TO DISCUSS WORK STOPPAGE

FL031456 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Government workers in Dominica refused to go to work yesterday and met at trade union headquarters in Roseau to press demands for salary increases. Schools and government offices were closed while hospitals and the fire department were manned by just a few workers. Prime Minister Eugenia Charles called a special cabinet session to study the work stoppage. The union is seeking a 32.5 percent salary increase spread over three years.

GUADELOUPE

MITTERRAND TO ARRIVE FOR POLITICAL TALKS

FL031705 Bridgetown CANA in English 1613 GMT 3 Dec 85

[By Pascal Lietout]

[Text] Fort-de-France, Martinique, Dec 3, CANA-REUTER -- President Francois Mitterrand starts a whirlwind tour of Martinique and Guadeloupe tomorrow aimed at reasserting Paris' resolve to maintain French control over its Caribbean possessions. During the three-day trip, his first to the islands since he was elected president in 1981, Mitterrand will visit local political leaders in 20 towns just over three months before key national general elections. Presidential sources say he will also try to allay concern over increasing political and social unrest caused by a small but growing separatist movement in Guadeloupe.

The mainly sugar-based economy of the island is still suffering from the effects of a general strike in July following a bomb attack in which two people died, including an American tourist. One does not talk with terrorists, Mitterrand said on Sunday in an interview with local media groups.

The socialist president, accused by the right-wing opposition of favouring supporters of independence in the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, has made it clear both Guadeloupe and Martinique will keep their status as two of five French overseas departments. A wide majority of voters there have expressed their commitment to France and think of themselves as French, he said.

Although they succeeded in bringing the island to a virtual standstill during the summer strike, Guadeloupe separatists still have little electoral support. But they are widely listened to for their criticism of the island's economic problems. The moderate Popular Union for the Independence of Guadeloupe (UPLG) last weekend announced a three-day general conference on the island's economy would be held in mid-December shortly after Mitterrand's visit. The local businessmen's association called on its members to boycott the meeting, claiming the UPLG was not representative of the Guadeloupians. But several businessmen, including Jean-Francois Rozan, leader of the powerful hoteliers association, said they would attend.

French officials refused to say if Mitterrand would meet pro-independence leaders, but Lucette Michaux-Chevry, a leading Loyalist figure, accused the government of having secret contacts with pro-independence leader Luc Reinette. Reinette, alleged to head the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), escaped from prison last June and has been on the run ever since. The ARC, a fringe group bringing together hardline separatists from Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana on the South American mainland, is held responsible for most recent bomb attacks.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT DECLARES 3 DECEMBER DAY OF MOURNING

PA031534 Paris AFP in Spanish 0740 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 3 Dec AFP -- Today has been declared a "day of national mourning" in Haiti, and the country's universities and schools will remain closed.

On Monday night, Television Nationale, the government-owned station, broadcast a communique saying that Education Minister Theodore Achille had declared Tuesday, 3 December, a "day of national mourning" in memory of the students killed in Thursday's incidents in Gonaives during a demonstration to protest poverty.

"Radio Lumiere," the independent Protestant station, had reported the incidents live, but on Friday, the authorities asked the media not to disseminate any information that might stir up the public. For this reason, the radio stations have refrained from airing any news on the incident since Friday and have been reading the government communique as an explanation to those who have called the stations asking for information.

DOMINICA REPUBLIC

PRD DISPUTE RESOLVED, PRIMARY TO RESUME

FL031302 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] In the Dominican Republic rivals vying for the ruling party's presidential nomination have agreed to end a violent dispute that claimed one life and disrupted the vote count last week. The two candidates, Senate President Jacobo Majulta and Santo Domingo Mayor Jose Francisco Pena Gomez of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, shook hands and embraced late Sunday agreeing to resume the suspended primary by today. Both men promised to support the eventual winner despite their initial claims to victory in the November 24th primary.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES AT TSE RESIGN

PA031601 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Carlos Silva and Luis Ponce Palacios, the president's representatives at the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, TSE, yesterday resigned their positions as members of this government institution because they consider that the principle of authority that must prevail in all government institutions has been violated.

My resignation is due to my moral principles. I am a sensible man, and I cannot have a disagreement with the person who proposed my name as member of the TSE, Carlos Silva said emphatically, hinting that his separation from this institution is due to differences with the president of the republic.

Meanwhile, Luis Ponce Palacios said that the disagreements within the TSE have made it ethically impossible to be a representative. He added that his position is not related to the charges made against the members of this institution. If this situation arises, I will be willing to appear before the National Congress to defend the TSE he said, adding that all the actions carried out by the tribunal are legal. He also said that he will not leave the Social Christian Party, because there have been no pressures or disagreements within the party concerning his actions as a member of the TSE.

Silva added: I have not talked with the president of the republic, but I have heard that there is disagreement with my actions. I have acted according to the law, and if there are objections, the sensible thing to do is to resign, he said.

During yesterday's session the TSE did not acknowledge the resignations, stating that the matter must be handled by the Congress. Meanwhile, delivery of several minutes of the TSE sessions requested by the Court of Constitutional Guarantees was authorized.

MEXICO

JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH CUBA MEETS

FL031650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1502 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- In all international fora, Mexico acts under the spirit of avoiding confrontation whenever possible, in the belief that dialogue and reflection must be preferred over harassment, the director of the National Council for Science and Technology has said.

When Hector Mayagoitia Dominguez and Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Jose Fernandez de Cossio inaugurated the eighth meeting of the Joint Mexican-Cuban Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission, the former said the Contadora Group has maximized this spirit of cooperation.

The president of the Mexican delegation said that cooperation in science and technology is an element of great importance and aids in the spread of knowledge and the mutual hybridization of ideas and concepts, without which science would become parochial and sterile. He added that in the technological field, for cooperation in technology transfers and development, the establishment of joint enterprises and the exchange of information [?are necessary].

The Latin American Director of the Cuban State Council for Economic Cooperation, Roberto Rivas, said this working meeting is proof that, in the face of the financial problems of both nations, guidelines and formulas have been found to continue the necessary development of cooperative relations.

VENEZUELA

LUSINCHI, CABINET ADDRESS FLOOD EMERGENCIES

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[Text] President Jaime Lusinchi is holding a meeting at Miraflores Palace at this moment to coordinate actions to meet the emergency that has resulted from the constant rains that have been plaguing the nation for several days.

Interior Relations Minister Octavio Lepage, Environment Minister Juan Otaola, Transport and Communications Minister Juan Pedro del Moral, Colonel (Ramon Arturo Martinez), general director of Civil Defense, Division General Marco Pacheco Malgarejo, director of the Caracas Metropolitan Police, the commander of the Fire Brigade, the governor of the Federal District, and the presidents of INOS [National Institute of Social Projects], INAVI [National Housing Institute], and [word indistinct] are attending the meeting.

The report was made by Alberto Federico Ravell, director of Central Information Office, who added that area commands for immediate action are being installed not only in the areas where landslides have occurred but in areas likely to be affected by the rains. Steps are also being taken to house victims in hospitals and to give them food.

Thus far, the heavy and constant rains throughout the national territory have left 5 people dead and 30 injured in the Federal District alone. The Maiquetia International Airport was closed tonight because of the flooding at its radio facilities.

According to a last-minute report, President Lusinchi has announced at the meeting with his cabinet that classes have been suspended at all levels in public and private schools in the Federal District, Miranda State, and the central coastal areas in order to enable the city to take the necessary action to restore public services and traffic to normal. In addition, the head of state has issued instructions to suspend navigation in the central coastal area as well as commercial and private flights in areas where the weather is extremely poor.